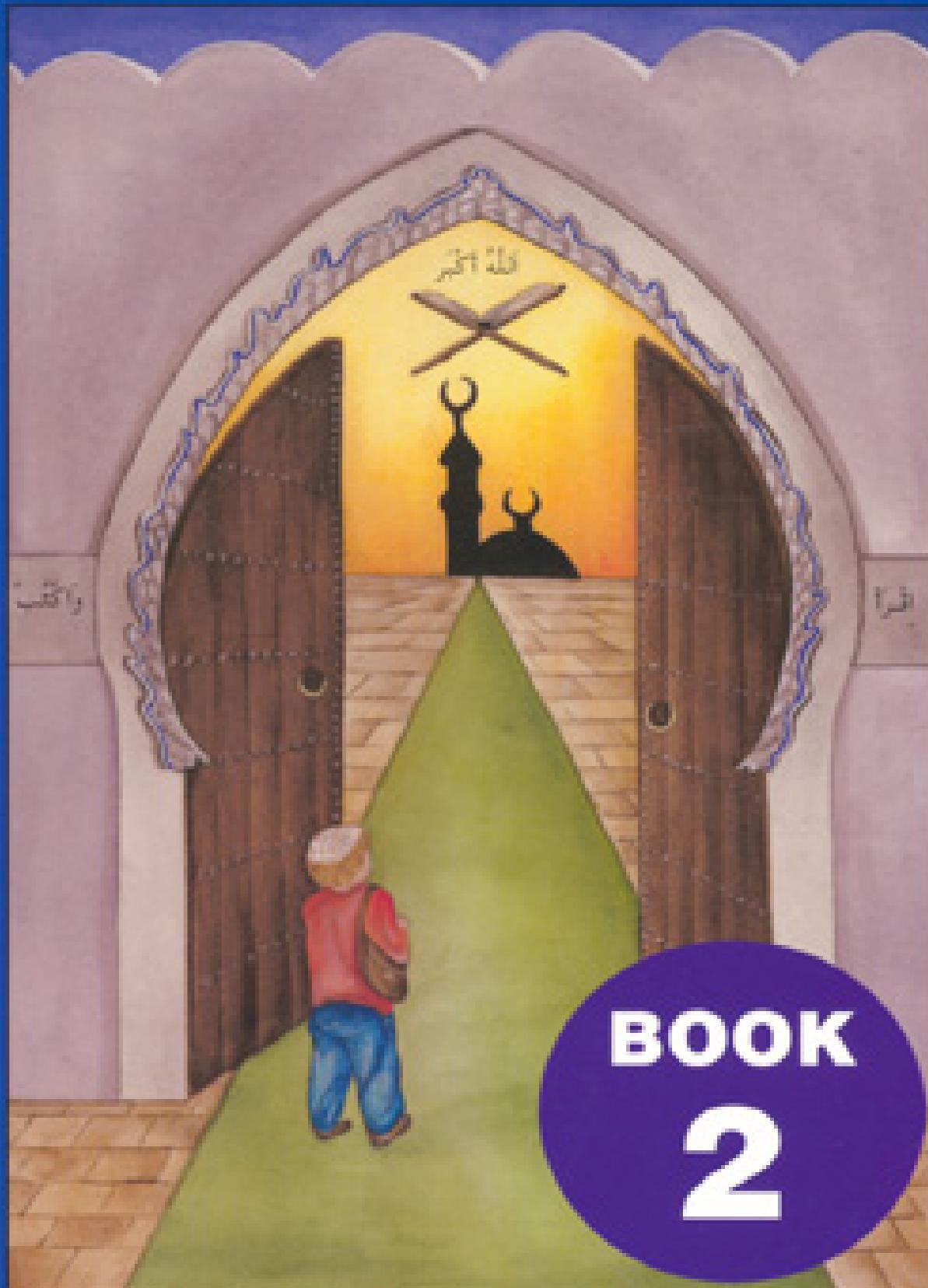
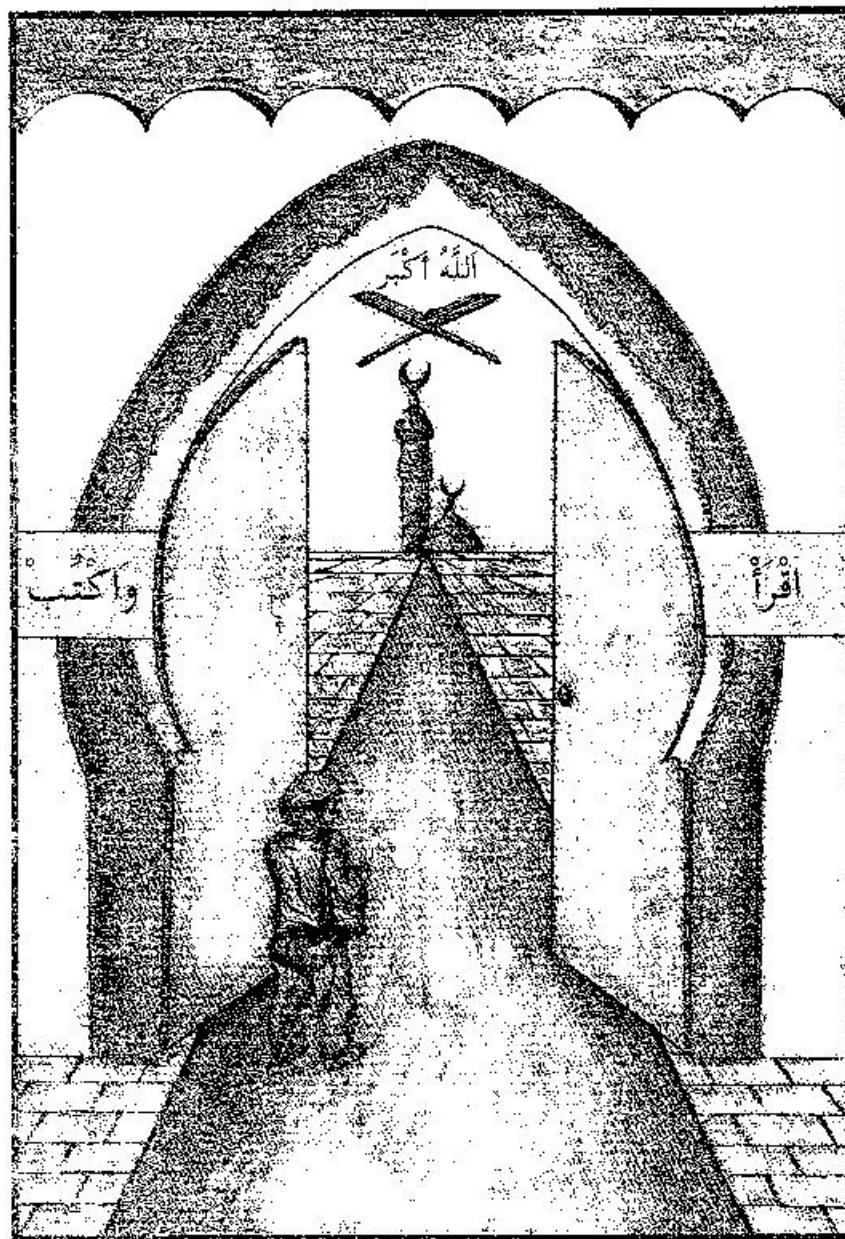


مِفْتَاحُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ



GATEWAY TO ARABIC

Dr. Imran Hamza Alawiye



مُفْتَاحُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ

GATEWAY TO ARABIC

Book Two

Dr. Imran Hamza Alawiye

For beginner learners of Arabic who have mastered the basics of reading and writing

Gender

All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine, no matter whether they are humans, animals or objects. Unlike in English, there is no word for 'it' in Arabic. All nouns are referred to as 'he' or 'she'.

The following words, which are all to do with school, are divided into two lists, one of masculine words and the other of feminine words. Read the two lists out loud. What do you notice about the feminine words?

Feminine	مؤنث	Masculine	مذكر
a blackboard		سُبُورَة	
a table		طاوَلَة	
a stapler		دَبَاسَة	
a pencil sharpener		بَرَائِيَّة	
an eraser (rubber)		مَمْحَاة	
a ruler		مِسْطَرَة	
a bag		حَقِيقَة	
a ball		كُرْة	

Did you notice how all the feminine words end in taa marbuta? (تاءً مَرْبُوطةً)

Nearly all Arabic words that end with taa marbuta are feminine.

Gender

Look at the following words which are all to do with the home.

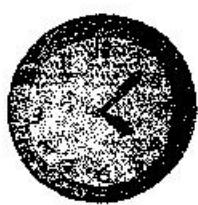
a key		مفتاح	a door		باب
a sofa		أريكة	a house		بيت
a fridge		ثلاجة	a cupboard		خزانة
a bed		سرير	a washing machine		غسالة
a pillow		وسادة	a lock		قفل
a clock, watch		ساعة	a radio		مذياع
a window		نافذة or شباك	a candle		شمعة
an iron		مكواة	a telephone		هاتف

Exercise 1:

Sort out and copy the above Arabic words into the two boxes provided, according to whether they are masculine or feminine.

Feminine		Masculine	
5	حَانَة	1	
6		6	2
7		7	3
8		8	4

Exercise 4: Choose the correct sentence from the list on the right to copy under each picture.
Pay careful attention to the masculine and feminine forms of 'This is'.



7



1



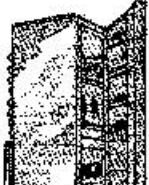
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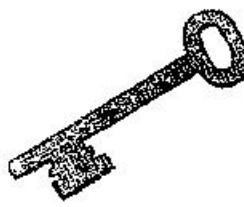
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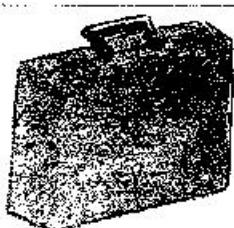
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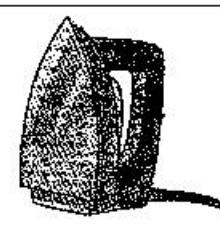
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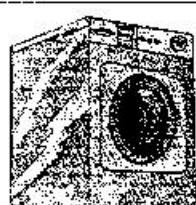
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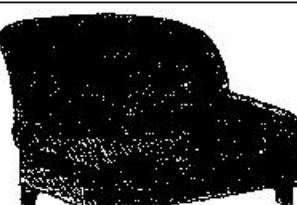
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5



12



6

هذا مفتاحٌ هذه وسادةٌ

هذا كتابٌ هذه حاسوبٌ

هذا سريرٌ هذه حقيبةٌ

هذا برايةٌ هذه غسالةٌ

هذا هاتفٌ هذه وسادةٌ

هذا كرةٌ هذه مكواةٌ

هذا كرسيٌ هذه أريكةٌ

هذا ساعةٌ هذه شبّاكٌ

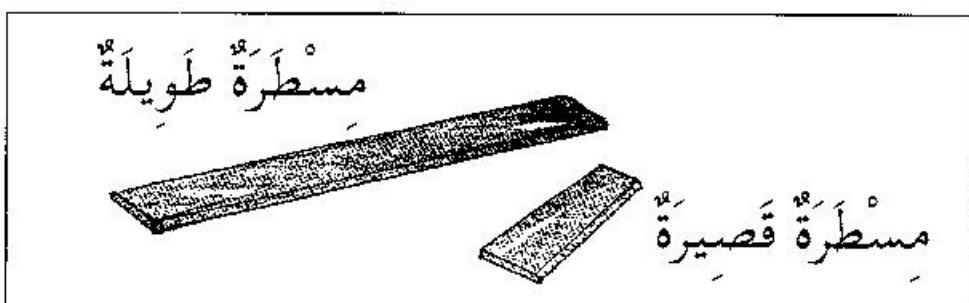
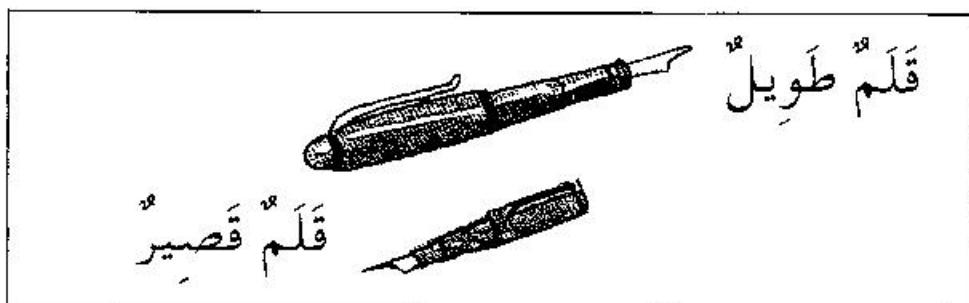
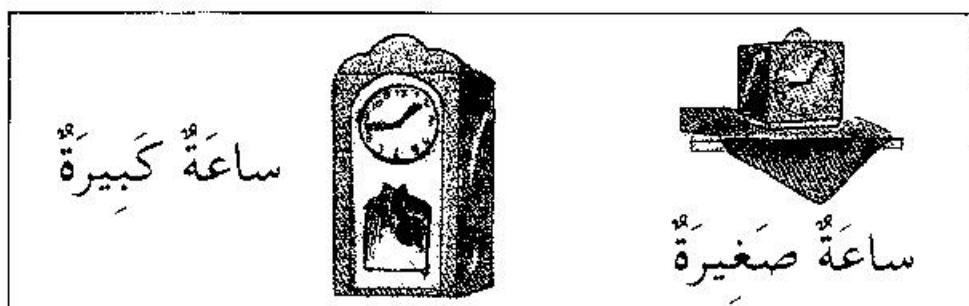
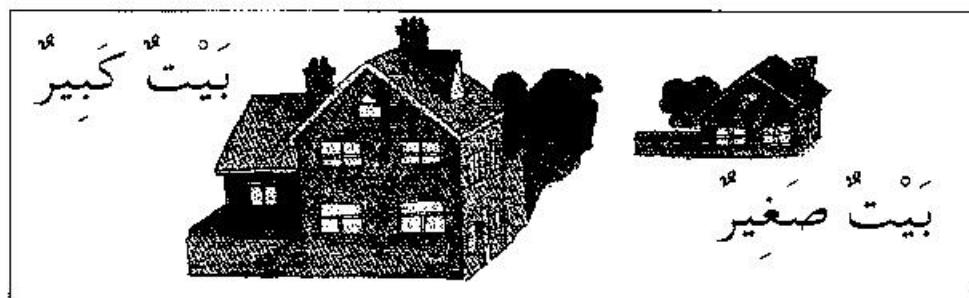
هذا قلمٌ هذه مسطّرةٌ

هذا بيتٌ هذه ثلاجةٌ

Adjectives

جُنْدَلَة

In Arabic, adjectives (describing words) come after the nouns they describe. When the noun is masculine, the adjective will also be masculine. Likewise, when the noun is feminine, the adjective will also be feminine. Adjectives are written after the nouns they describe.



	Feminine	Masculine
small	صَغِيرَةٌ	صَغِيرٌ
large, big	كَبِيرَةٌ	كَبِيرٌ
short	قَصِيرَةٌ	قَصِيرٌ
tall, long	طَوِيلَةٌ	طَوِيلٌ
light	خَفِيفَةٌ	خَفِيفٌ
heavy	ثَقِيلَةٌ	ثَقِيلٌ
new	جَدِيدَةٌ	جَدِيدٌ
old	قَدِيمَةٌ	قَدِيمٌ
open	مَفْتُوحَةٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ
closed	مَغْلُقَةٌ	مَغْلُقٌ

Exercise 5: Translate the phrases below into Arabic. Make sure the adjectives agree with the nouns they describe.

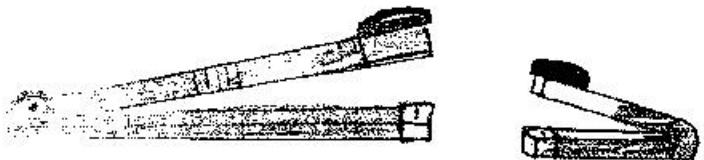
1. A heavy book. _____
2. An open door. _____
3. A new sofa. _____
4. A light bag. _____
5. An old radio. _____
6. A tall candle. _____

And

The word for 'and' in Arabic is وَ. It is written as part of the word that it links.

اَنْدَرْ بَابٌ a door بَابٌ وَشُبَّاكٌ a door and a window 'And' is not affected by gender.

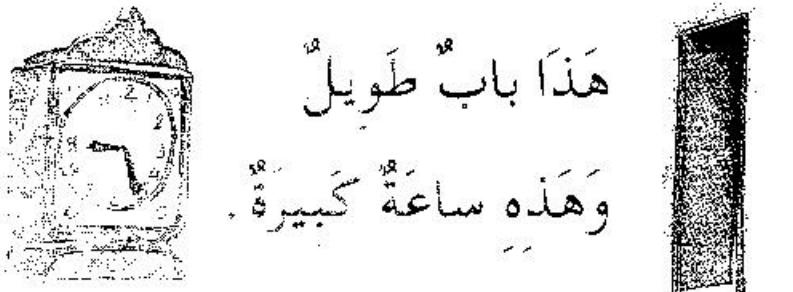
Exercise 6: Practise reading the following sentences and make sure you can understand them.



هَذِهِ دَبَّاسَةٌ قَصِيرَةٌ وَهَذِهِ دَبَّاسَةٌ طَوِيلَةٌ.



هَذَا بَيْتٌ صَغِيرٌ وَهَذَا بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ.



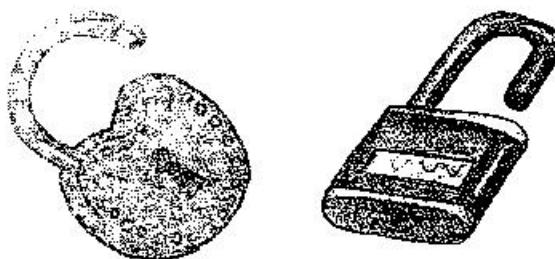
هَذَا بَابٌ طَوِيلٌ
وَهَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ.



هَذِهِ كُرْتَةٌ خَفِيفَةٌ وَهَذِهِ كُرْتَةٌ ثَقِيلَةٌ.

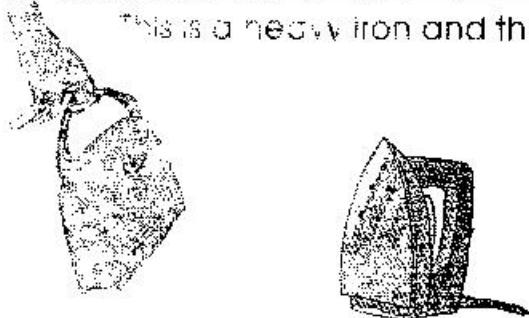
Exercise 7: Following the pattern of the examples above, write a description for each picture below in Arabic on the line provided.

1. This is a lock and this is an old lock.



1

2. This is a heavy iron and this is a light bag.



2

3. This is a long key and this is a short pen.



3

Asking Questions

هل؟ ؟

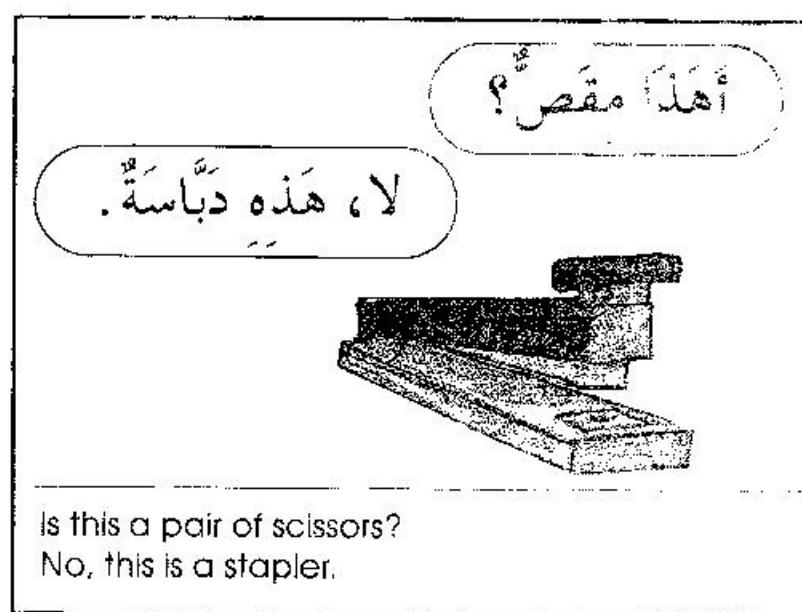
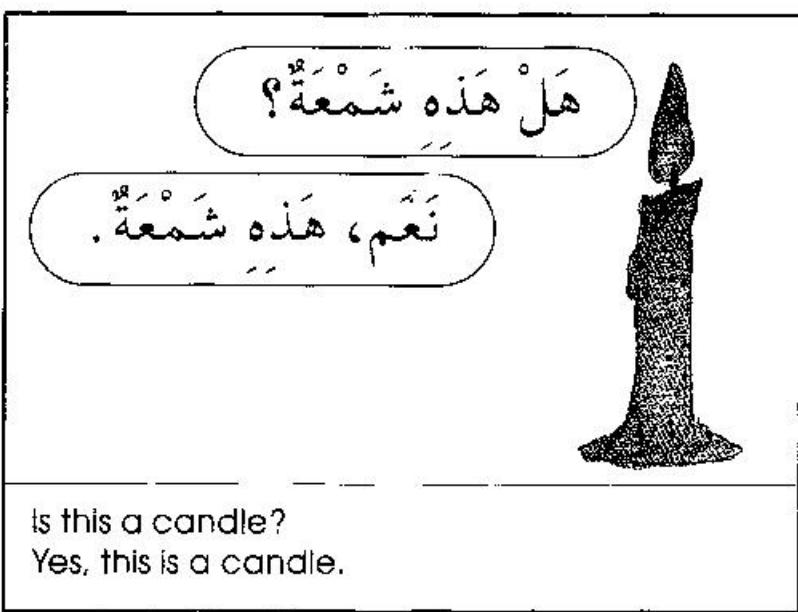
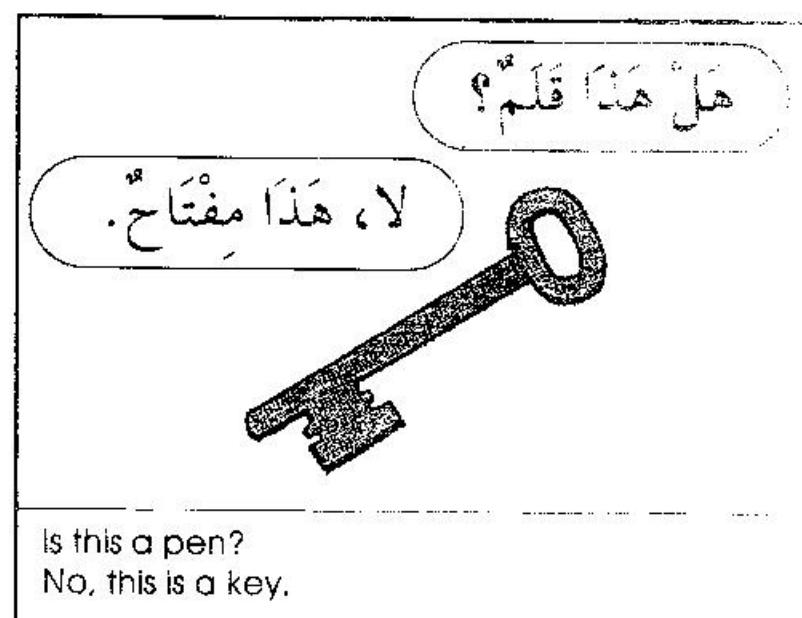
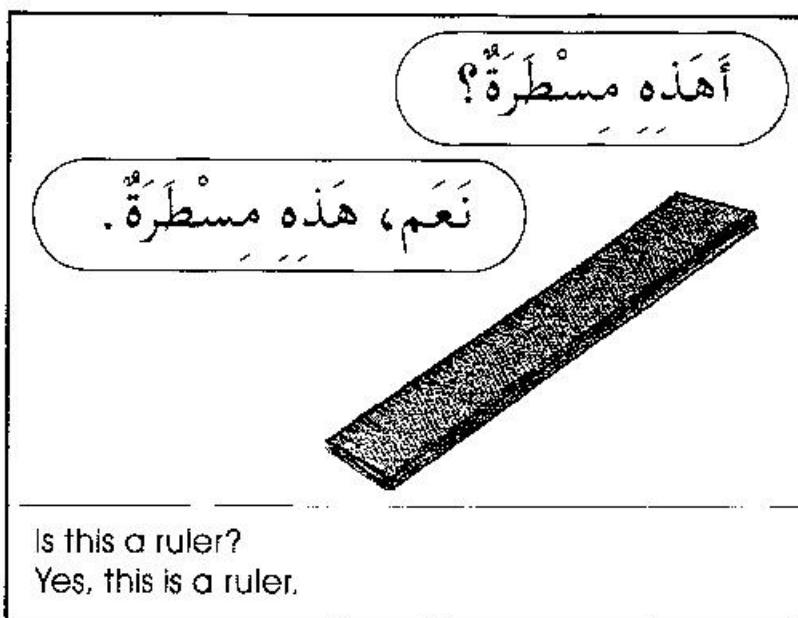
‘هل’ and ‘أَهْلَ’ , which are written at the beginning of a sentence, are two ways of asking questions such as ‘Is this...?’ in Arabic, e.g. Is this a pen? **أَهْلَهْذَا قَلْمَنْ؟** or **هَلْهَذَا قَلْمَنْ؟**

Note how **هَلْ** becomes part of the following word, but **هَلْ** is written separately.

In order to answer this type of question, we need to learn the words for ‘yes’ and ‘no’ in Arabic:

Yes = **نَعَمْ** and no = **لَا**.

Note also the shape of the question mark in Arabic: **؟**



Exercise 8: Copy the following words onto the line provided:

هَلْ نَعَمْ نَعَمْ لَا لَا لَا

Exercise 9: Complete the pairs of questions and answers below in Arabic, using the English translation to guide you.

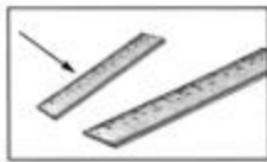
Yes, this is a long pen.



١ هل هذه قلم طويل؟

Is this a long pen?

No, this is a short ruler.



٢ هل هذه مسطرة طويلة؟

Is this a long ruler?

٣ لا، هذه حقيبة خفيفة.

No, this is a light bag.



؟

Is this a heavy bag?

٤ نعم، هذا بيت كبير.

Yes, this is a large house.



؟

Is this a large house?

٥ نعم، هذا ساعة صغيرة.



٥ هل هذه ساعة صغيرة؟

Is this a small clock?

٦ نعم، هذا دفتر جديد.

Yes, this is a new exercise book.



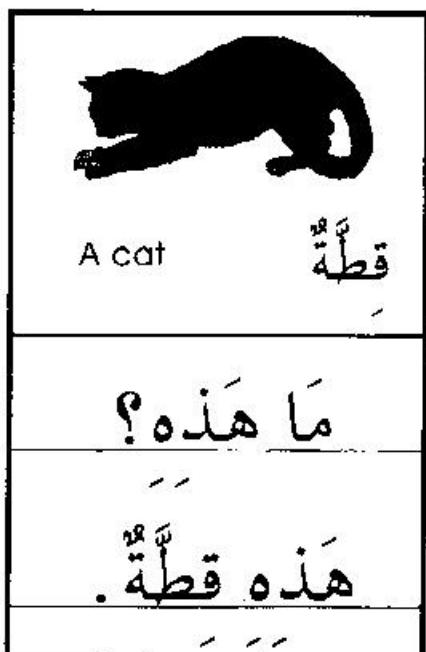
؟

Is this a new exercise book?

What is this?

ما هَذَا؟ مَا هَذِهِ؟

؟ ما means 'What?' in Arabic. To ask 'What is this?' you follow it with هَذَا or هَذِهِ

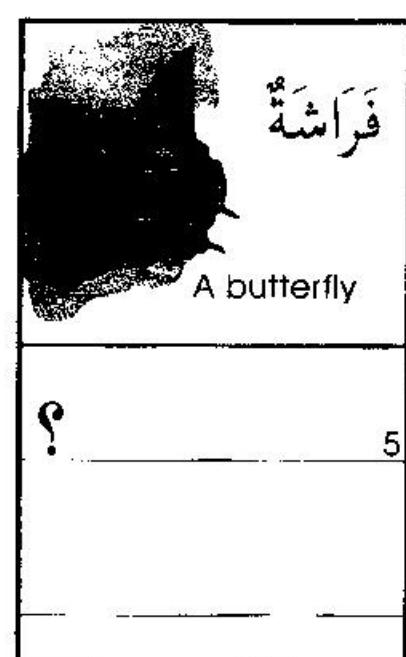
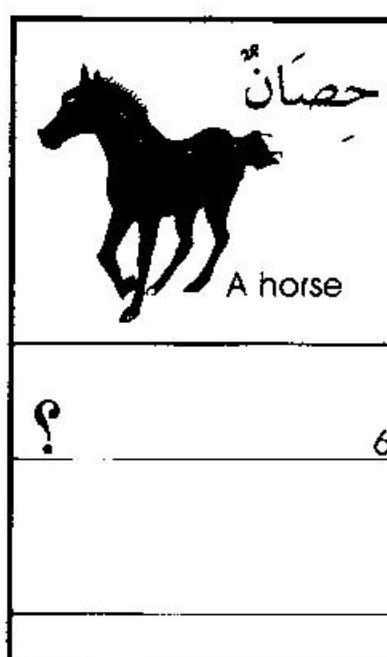
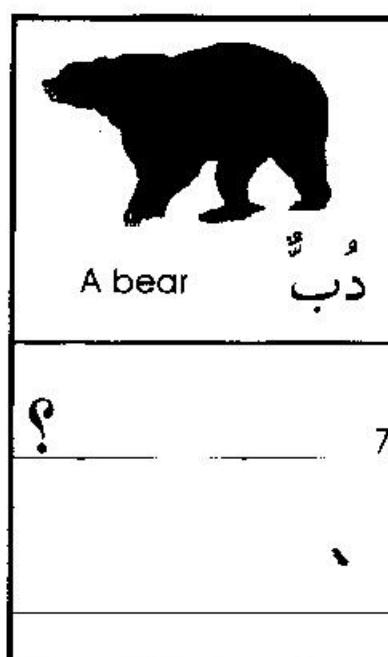
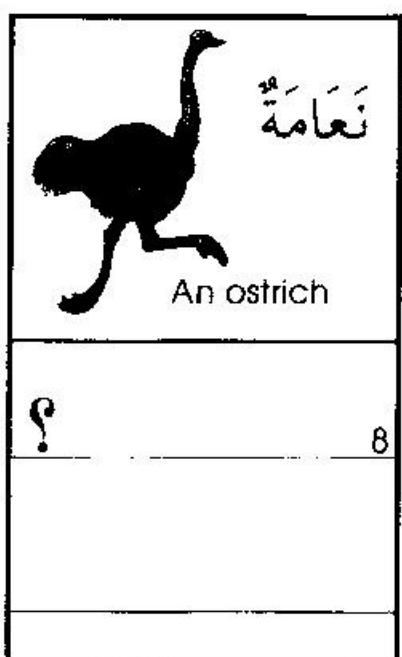
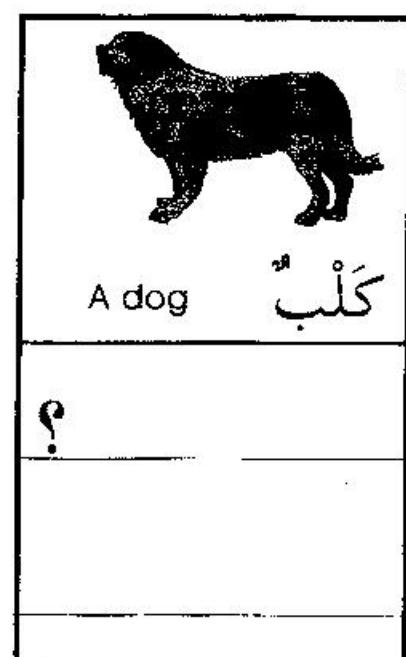
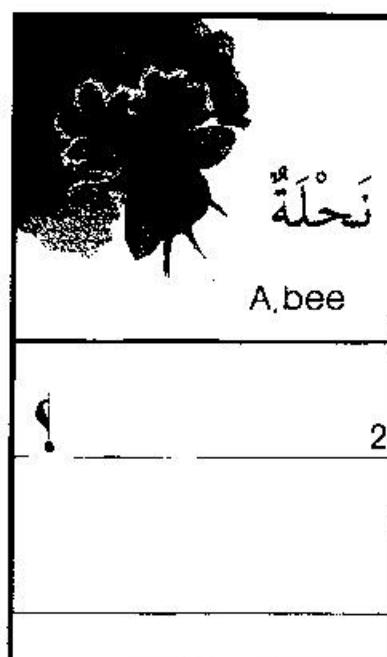
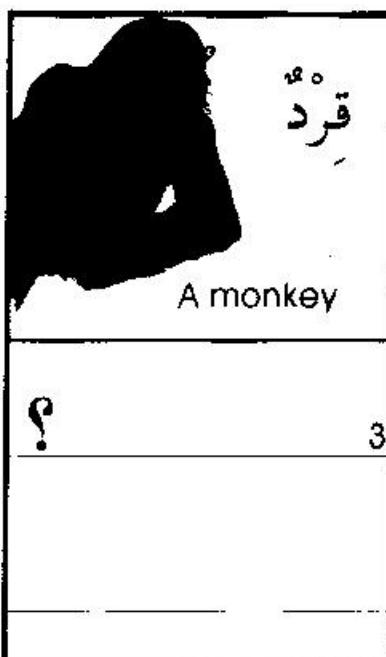
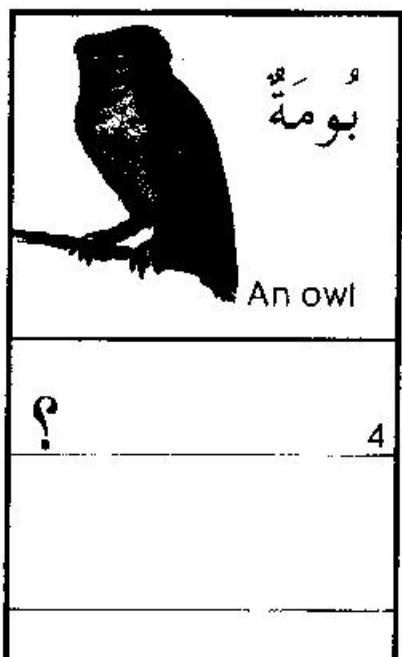


What is this? (masculine) ما هَذَا؟

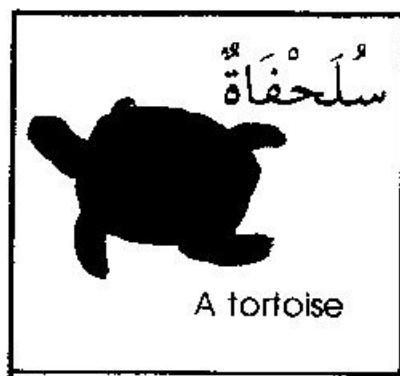
What is this? (feminine) ما هَذِهِ؟

Exercise 10:

Following the pattern of the two examples on the left, write an appropriate question on each of the first lines provided, followed by the correct answers underneath. Remember to pay careful attention to the masculine and feminine forms.

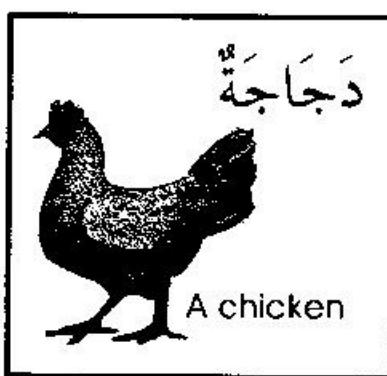


Exercise 10 (continued)



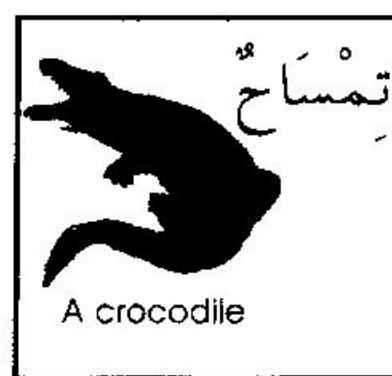
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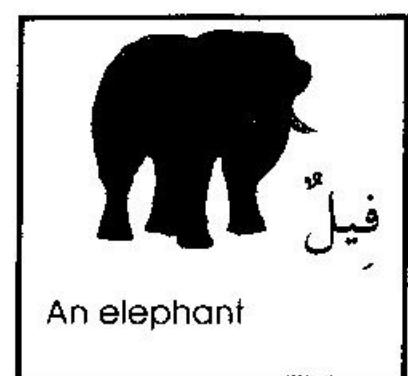
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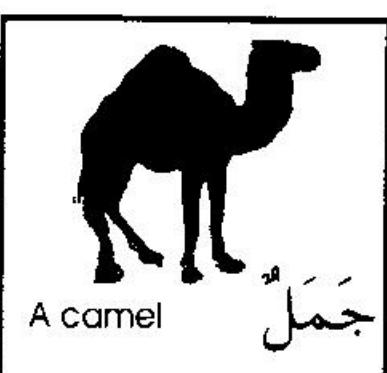
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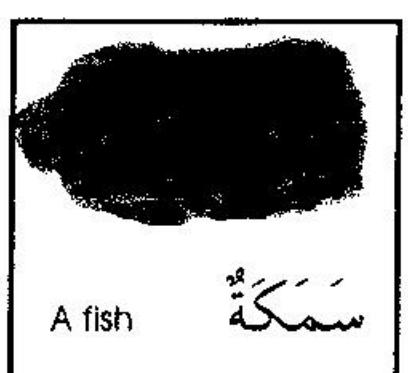
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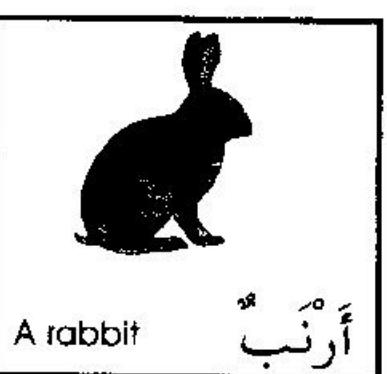
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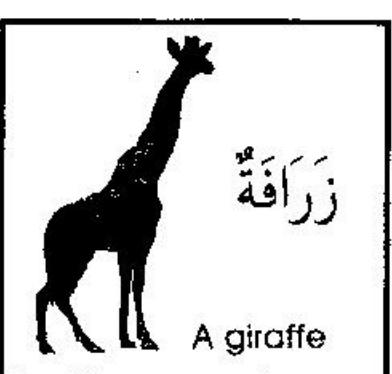
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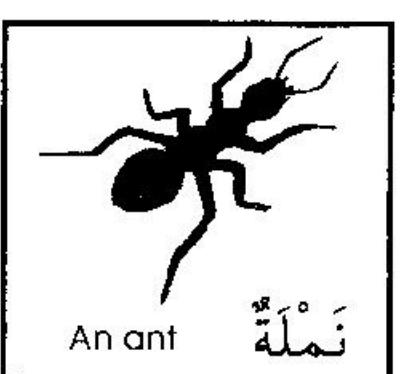
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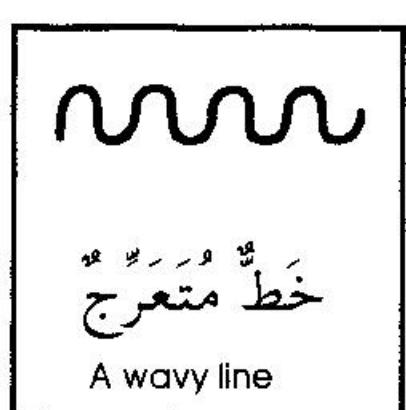
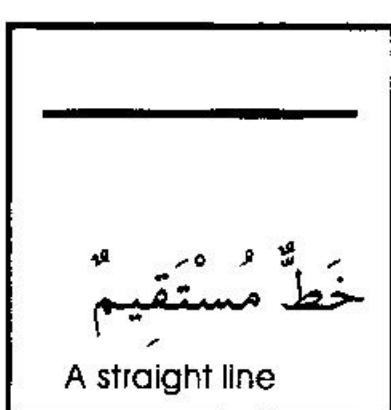
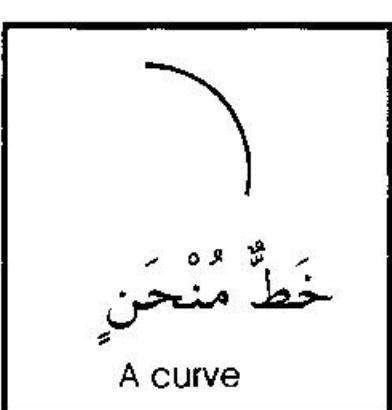
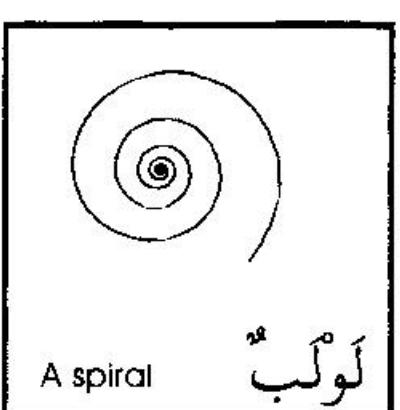
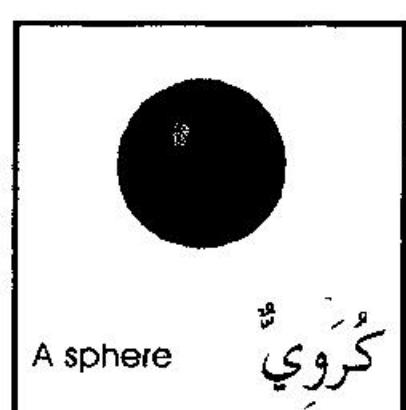
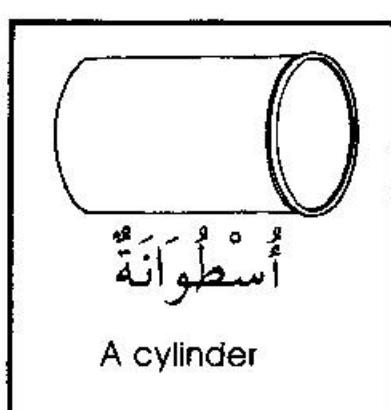
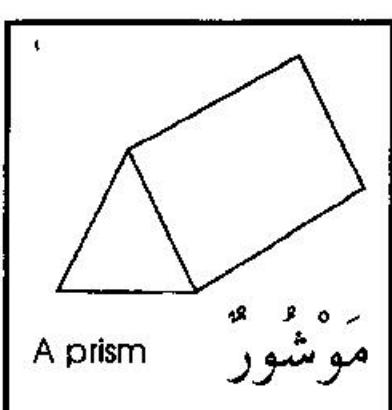
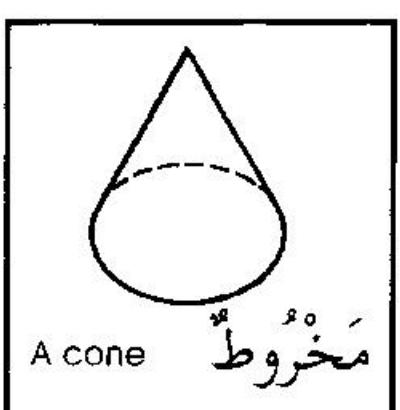
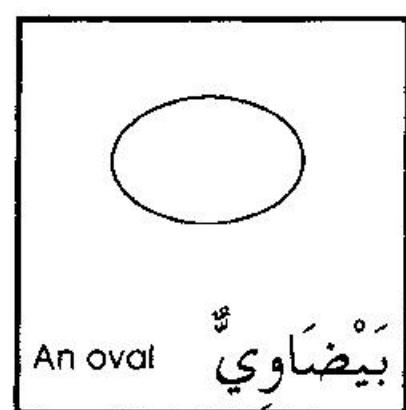
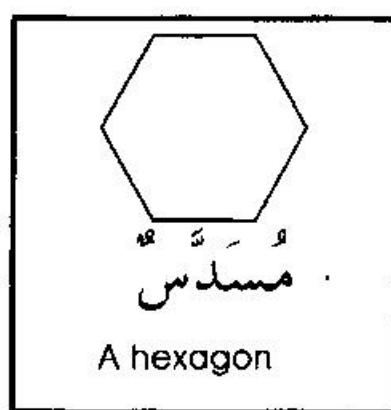
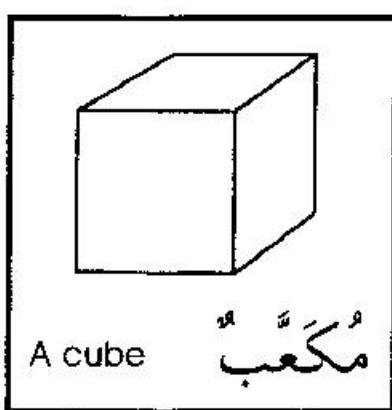
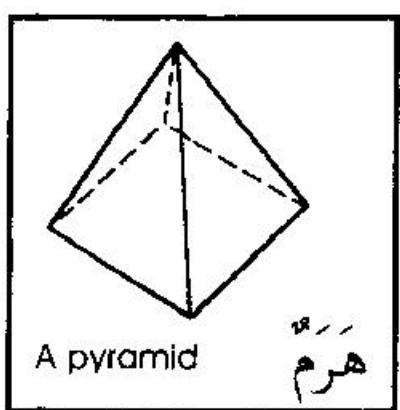
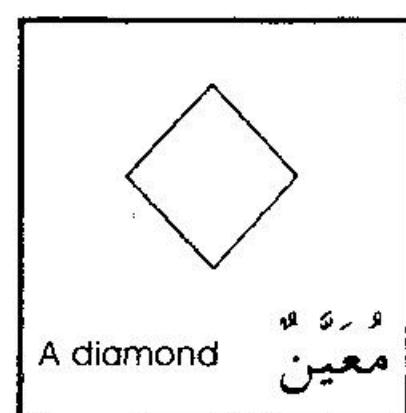
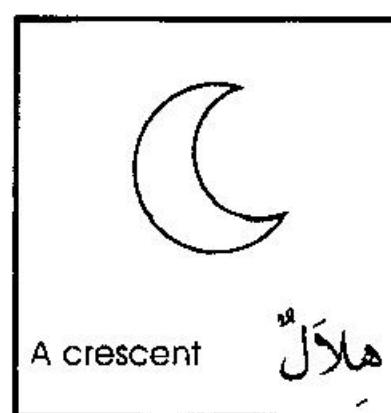
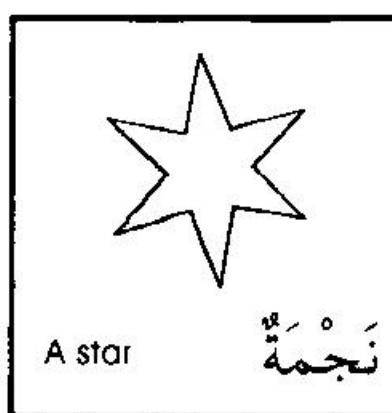
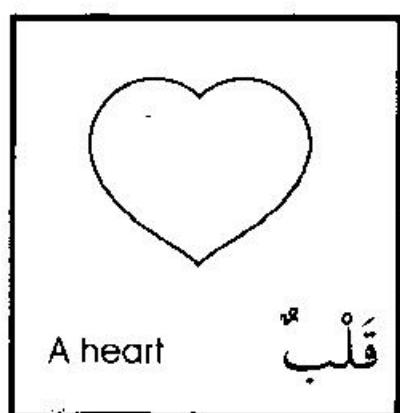
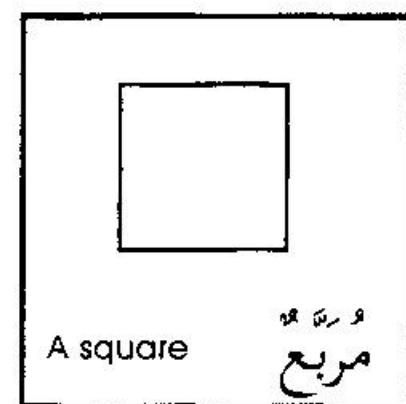
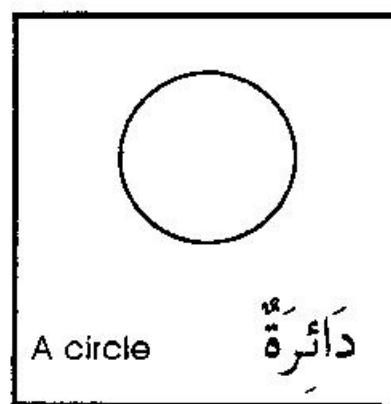
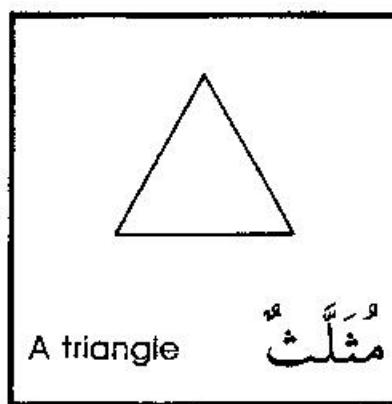
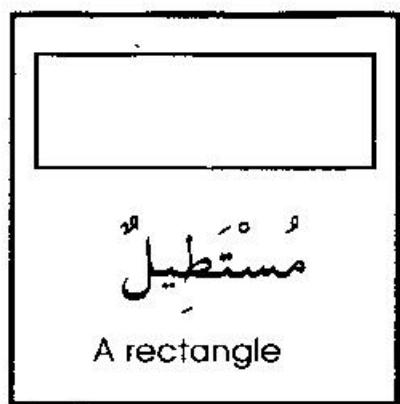


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خطوط وأشكال

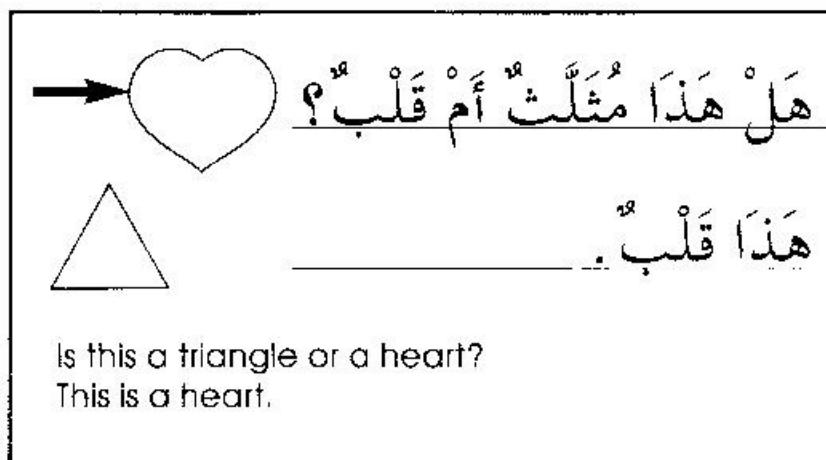
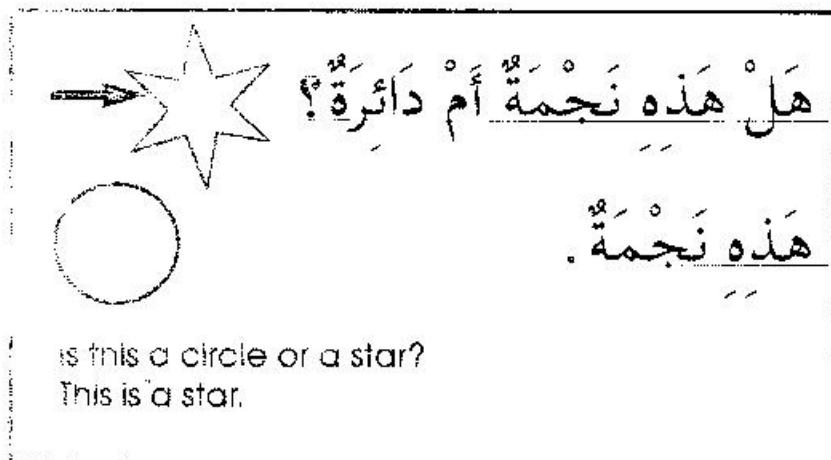
Lines and Shapes



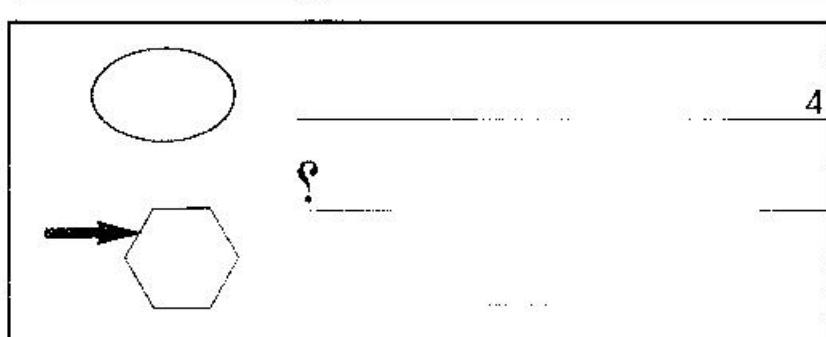
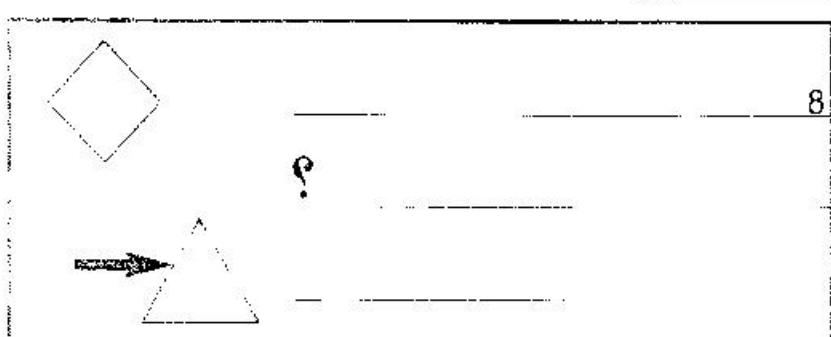
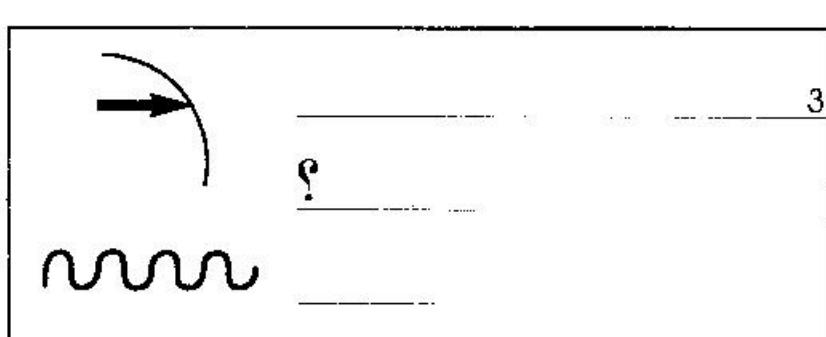
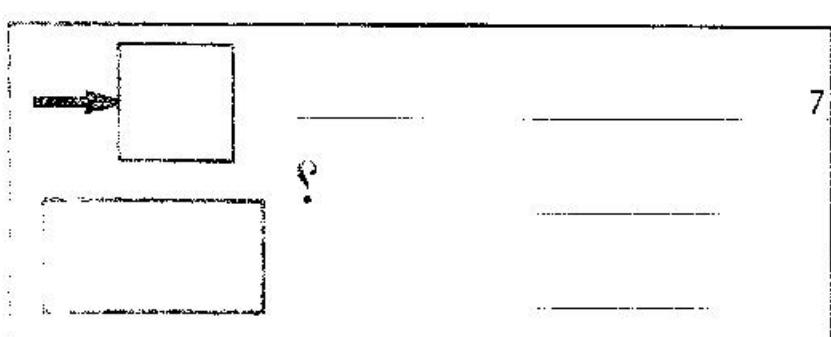
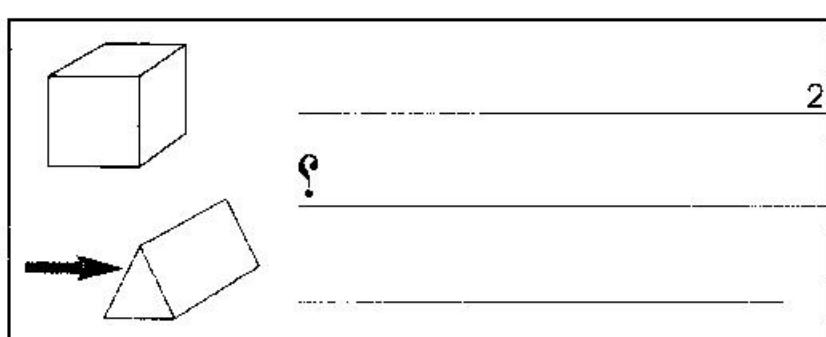
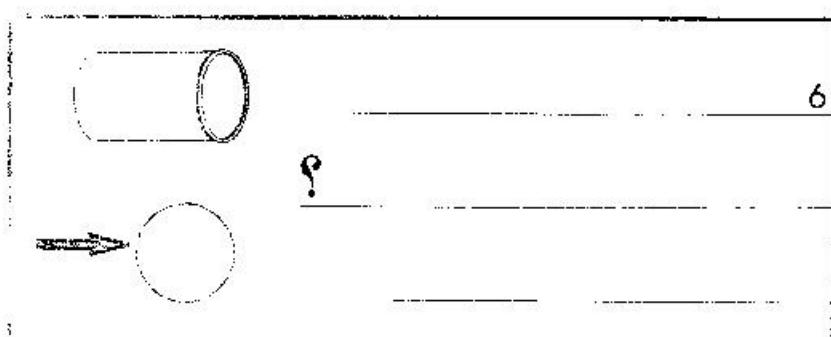
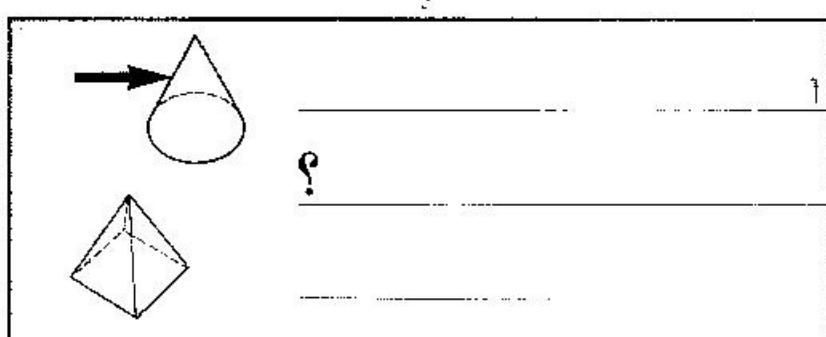
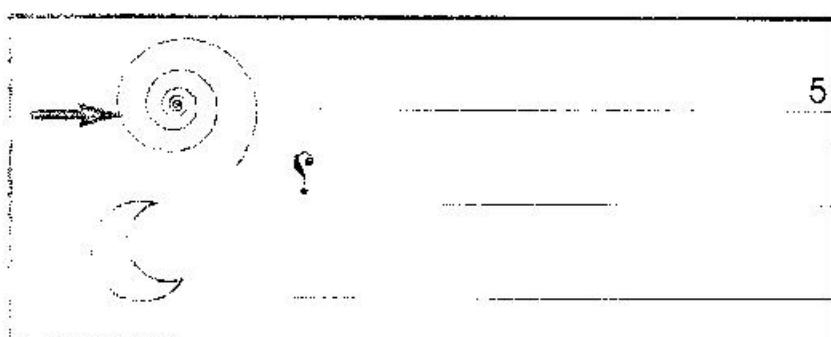
أَمْ

Or

أَمْ (Am) is one of two words used in Arabic to mean 'or'. It is used when offering a choice between two options.



Exercise 11: Following the pattern of the examples above, write a suitable question in each box on the first two lines provided, followed by the correct answer underneath.



That is ...

ذلك ، تلك

That is (feminine form): **تلك**

That is (masculine form): **ذلك**

Make sure you learn the correct spelling!

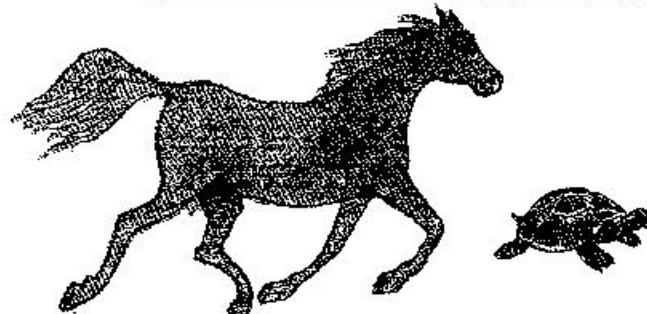
ذلك **ذلك** is pronounced as if it were written with an alif: **ذالك**



In Arabic, when we want to say 'that is' followed by a noun, the word we use for 'that is' will change, depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

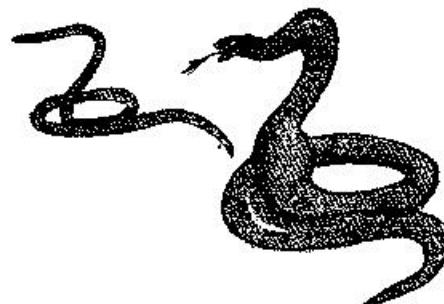
ذلك هلالٌ That is a crescent.

ذلك نجمةٌ That is a star.



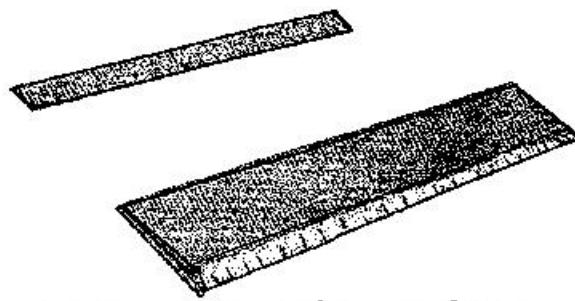
هذا حصانٌ سريعٌ وتلك سلحفاةٌ بطيئةٌ.

This is a fast horse, and that is a slow tortoise.



هذا ثعبانٌ سمينٌ وذلك ثعبانٌ نحيفٌ.

This is a fat snake, and that is a thin snake.



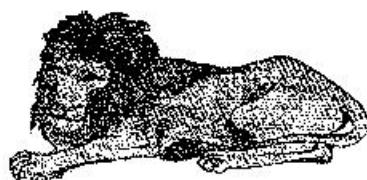
هذه مسطرةٌ واسعةٌ وتلك مسطرةٌ ضيقةٌ.

This is a wide ruler, and that is a narrow ruler.

Some more adjectives for you to learn

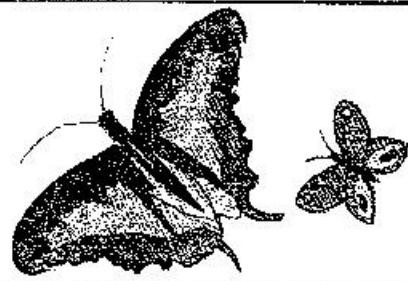
	Feminine	Masculine
fast	سريعةٌ	سريعٌ
slow	بطيئةٌ	بطيءٌ
fat	سمينةٌ	سمينٌ
thin	نحيفةٌ	نحيفٌ
straight	مستقيمةٌ	مستقيمٌ
crooked	منحنيةٌ	منحنٌ
wide, broad	واسعةٌ	واسعٌ
narrow	ضيقةٌ	ضيقٌ
high	مرتفعةٌ	مرتفعٌ
low	منخفضةٌ	منخفضٌ

Exercise 12: Write a suitable sentence under each picture on the lines provided using the correct forms of 'This is' and 'That is', as well as the correct forms of adjectives. An example has been done for you.

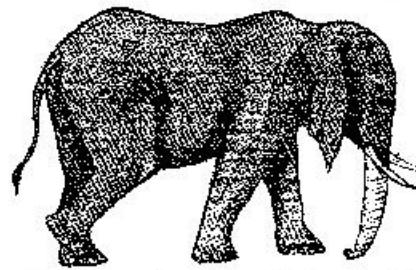


This is a fat lion and that is a thin lion.

This is a short giraffe and that is a tall giraffe.



This is a big butterfly and that is a small butterfly.



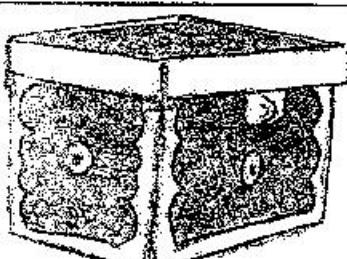
This is a fast ostrich and that is a slow elephant.



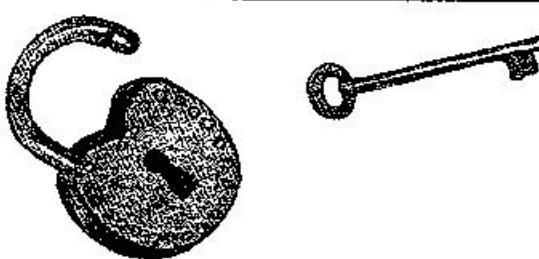
This is an open door and that is a closed window.



This is a long worm and that is a short worm.



This is a big box and that is a small box.



This is an open lock and that is a long key.

The Definite Article: The

Do you remember your sun and moon letters and how they are affected when 'al' (the Arabic word for 'the') comes before them? You may wish to check pages 61 and 62 of 'Gateway to Arabic: Book One' (Starter Book) to refresh your memory. In short, the rules are as follows:

آل joins onto the word it defines.

The ل in آل is a weak letter. Therefore it is always silent (i.e. not pronounced) unless it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.

When آل is followed by a word beginning with a moon letter, then it is written with a sukuun or the laam: الـ.

When آل is followed by a word beginning with a sun letter, then the laam is written without a sukuun and it becomes silent (not pronounced). The sun letter after آل takes a shaddah.

The word defined by آل loses its tanween. Instead, the last letter of the word will take either fatha, kasa or damma.

There is one more point to note. Although there is no verb 'to be' in the present tense in Arabic ('am', 'are' and 'is'), it must be added when translating Arabic into English for the sentence or phrase to make sense. See below for examples.



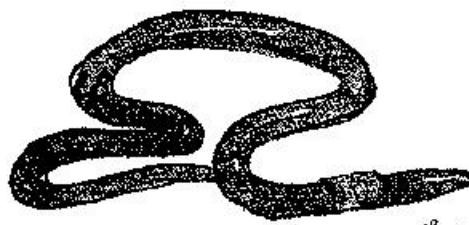
قلمٌ قصِيرٌ.
A short pen.
هذا القلمُ قصِيرٌ.
This pen is short.



بيتٌ صَغِيرٌ.
A small house.
البيتُ صَغِيرٌ.
The house is small.



نافذةٌ ضيِّقةٌ.
A narrow window.
هذا النافذةُ ضيِّقةٌ.
This window is narrow.



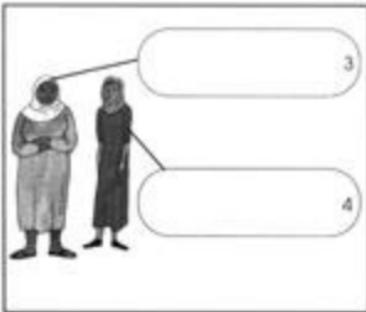
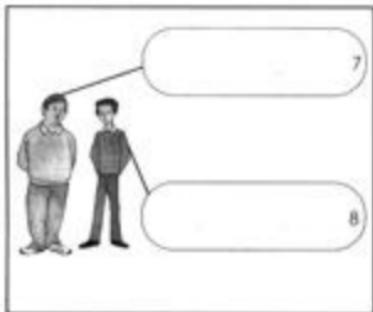
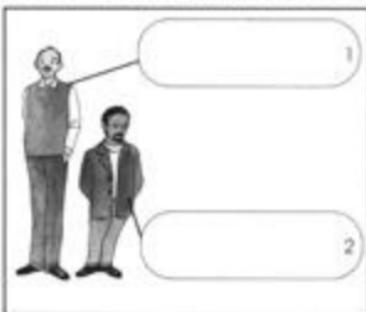
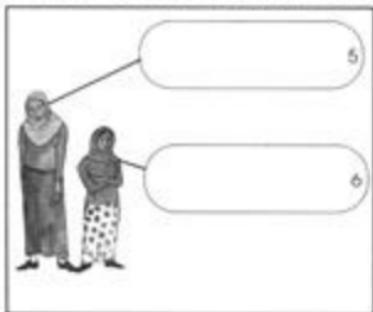
دُوْدَةٌ طَوِيلَةٌ.
A long worm.
هَذِهِ الدُوْدَةُ طَوِيلَةٌ.
This worm is long.

People and Pronouns



Note: When "الـ" is added to امرأة the word becomes المرأة.

Exercise 13: Copy the appropriate description from the list on the right next to the correct picture.



رَجُلٌ طَوِيلٌ
بَنْتٌ قَصِيرَةٌ
وَلَدٌ نَحِيفٌ
امْرَأَةٌ سَمِينَةٌ
وَلَدٌ سَمِينٌ
بَنْتٌ طَوِيلَةٌ
رَجُلٌ قَصِيرٌ
امْرَأَةٌ نَحِيفَةٌ

Singular Pronouns

The singular pronouns in Arabic are as follows:

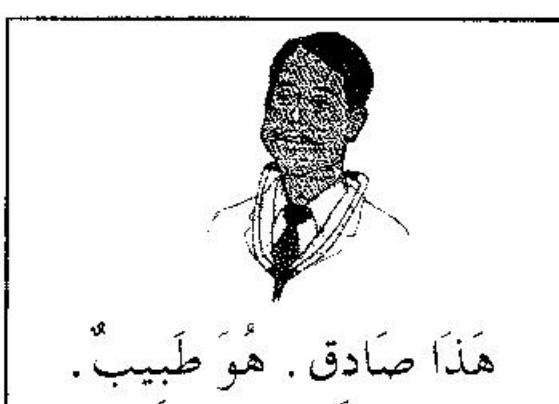
He, it (masc.) (is) هو هو I (am) أنا أنا

She, it (fern.) (is) هي هي You (masc.) (are) أنت أنت

You (fern.) (are) أنت أنت



Do you understand what the people are saying in the pictures below?



Occupations

doctor (m.) طَبِيبٌ

doctor (f.) طَبِيبَةٌ

nurse (f.) مُمَرِّضَةٌ

teacher (m.) مُعَلِّمٌ

teacher (f.) مُعَلِّمَةٌ

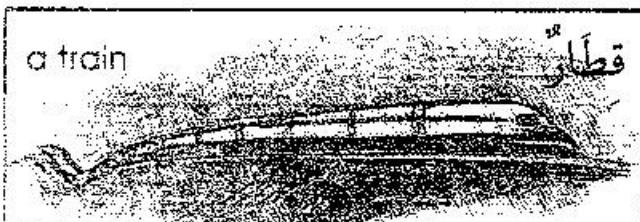
butcher (m.) جَازَّ

baker (m.) خَبَازٌ

policeman شُرُطِي

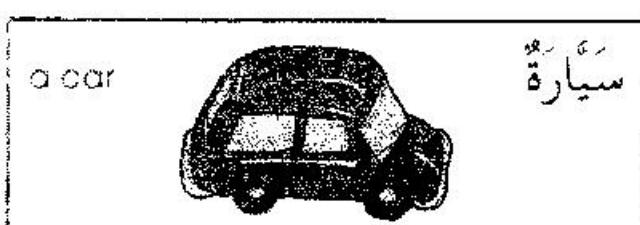
Pronouns

The pronouns **هُوَ** and **هِيَ** are used to refer to objects as well as people.



e.g. **هَذَا قَطَارٌ. هُوَ قَطَارٌ طَوِيلٌ.**

This is a train. It is a long train.



e.g. **هَذِهِ سَيَارَةٌ. هِيَ سَيَارَةٌ صَغِيرَةٌ.**

This is a car. It is a small car.

كُرْةٌ	صَغِيرٌ / صَغِيرَةٌ	كُرْةٌ .
مِسْطَرَةٌ	كَبِيرٌ / كَبِيرَةٌ	مِسْطَرَةٌ .
بَابٌ	قَصِيرٌ / قَصِيرَةٌ	بَابٌ .
سَرِيرٌ	طَوِيلٌ / طَوِيلَةٌ	هَذَا سَرِيرٌ .
هُوَ	سَمِينٌ / سَمِينَةٌ	هَذِهِ حَقِيقَةٌ .
هِيَ	نَحِيفٌ / نَحِيفَةٌ	ذَلِكَ بَيْتٌ .
زَرَافَةٌ	جَدِيدٌ / جَدِيدَةٌ	تِلْكَ زَرَافَةٌ .
أَرْنَبٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ / مَفْتُوحَةٌ	أَرْنَبٌ .
ثُعَبَانٌ	قَدِيمٌ / قَدِيمَةٌ	ثُعَبَانٌ .
نَمْلَةٌ	ضَيْقٌ / ضَيْقَةٌ	نَمْلَةٌ .

Exercise 14: Following the pattern of the two examples provided, select one word from each column in the table above, working from right to left, to make ten of your own pairs of sentences, and write them out on the lines below.

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10

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Singular Attached Pronouns

Certain letters can be added to the end of nouns to show to whom the noun belongs. These letters are known as attached pronouns. The singular attached pronouns are shown below. We will look at the others forms (dual and plural) later in the series.

		قطة		كتاب	
my	ي	This is my cat.	هذا قطتي.	This is my book.	هذا كتابي.
your (masc.)	ك	This is your (m.) cat.	هذا قطتك.	This is your (m.) book.	هذا كتابك.
your (fem.)	ك	This is your (f.) cat.	هذا قطتك.	This is your (f.) book	هذا كتابك.
his, its	ه	This is his cat.	هذا قطته.	This is his book.	هذا كتابه.
her, its	ها	This is her cat.	هذا قطتها.	This is her book.	هذا كتابها.

The Family

الأُسرة



son	ابن	family	أسرة
daughter	ابنة	name	اسم
brother	أخ	husband	زوج
sister	أخت	wife	زوجة
friend (m)	صديق	father	أب
friend (f)	صديقة	mother	أم

Exercise 15: Make sentences saying "This is my ..." using each of the people in the vocabulary box above. Pay attention to the masculine and feminine forms of "This is".

6

e.g. This is my husband.

هذا زوجي.

7

.....

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.....

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.....

10

.....

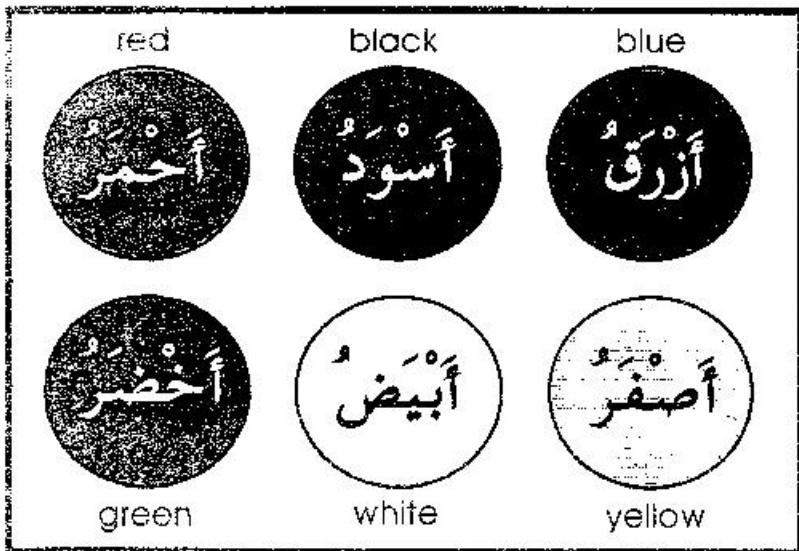
5

Colours

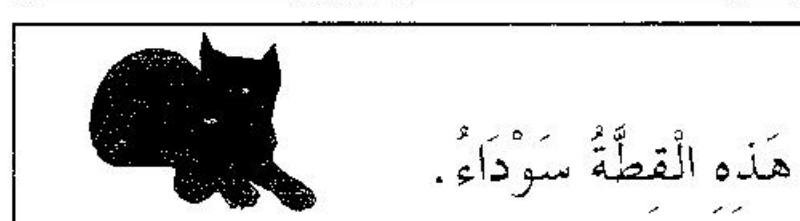
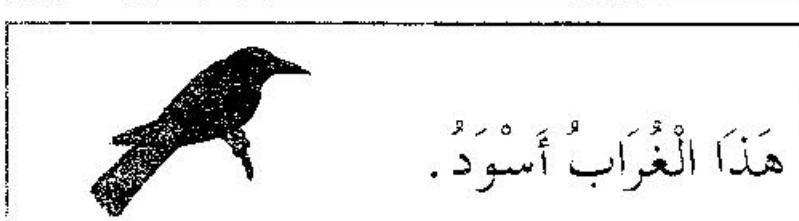
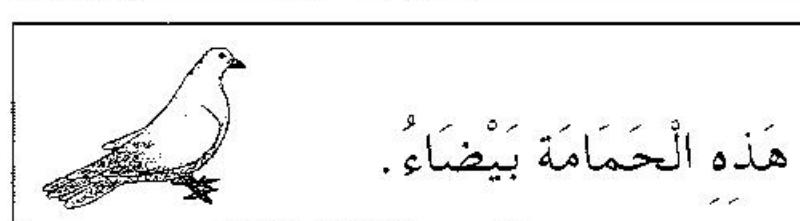
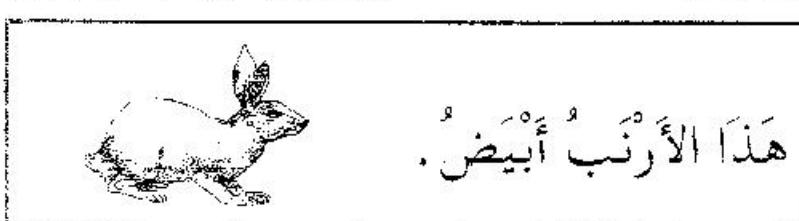
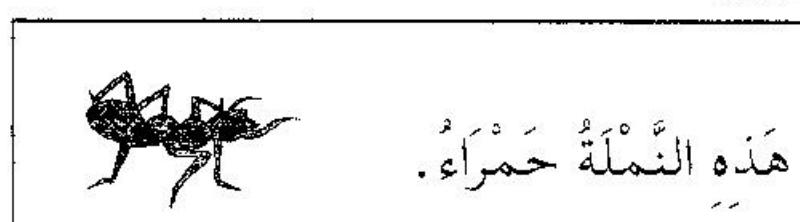
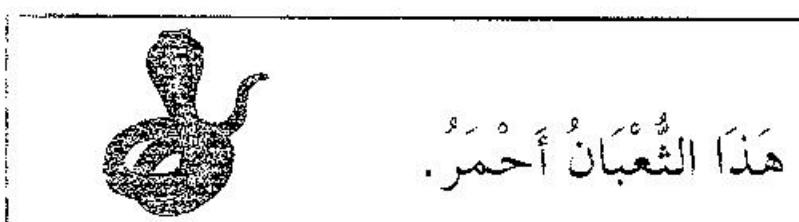
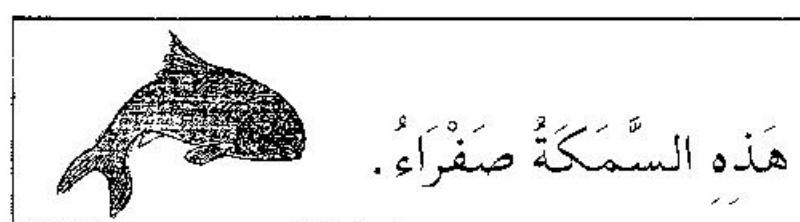
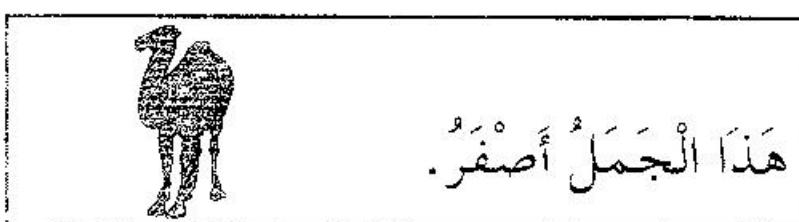
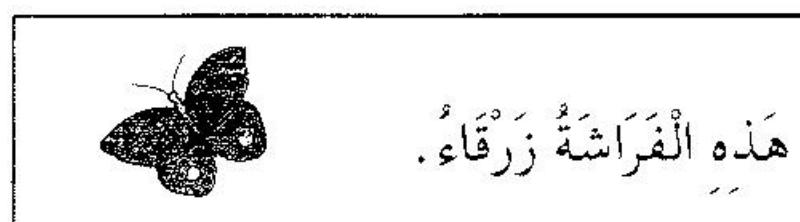
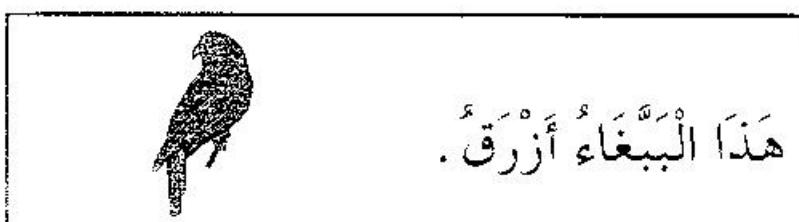
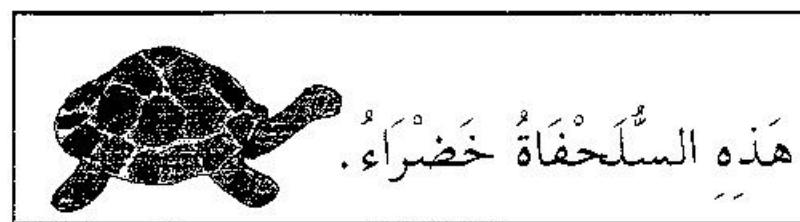
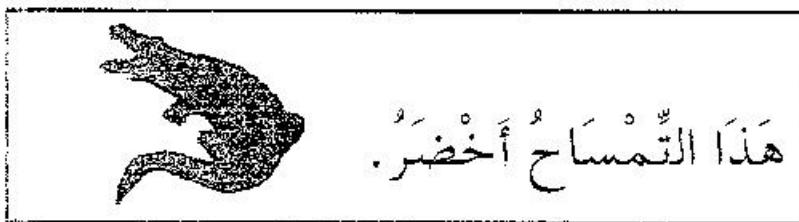
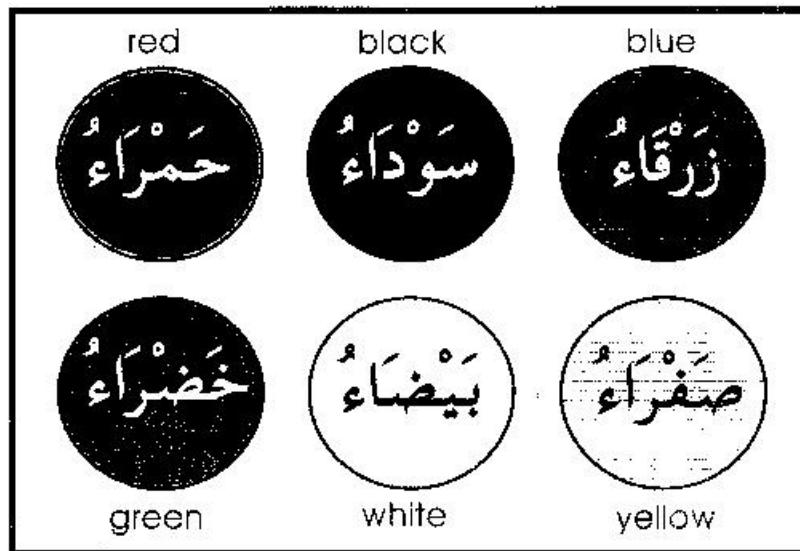
الْوَانُ

As with other adjectives, colours in Arabic have masculine and feminine forms. When a noun is masculine, the colour describing it will also be masculine. Likewise, when a noun is feminine, the colour describing it will also be feminine.

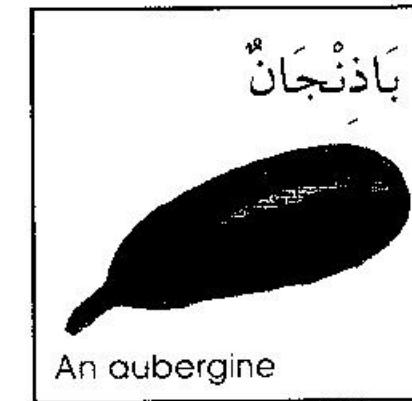
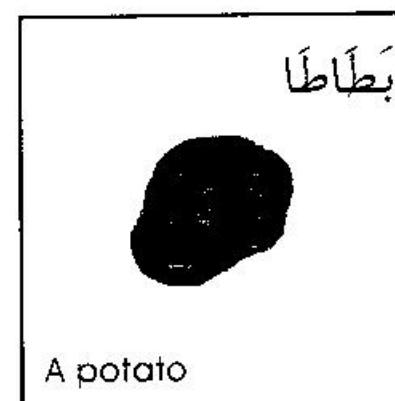
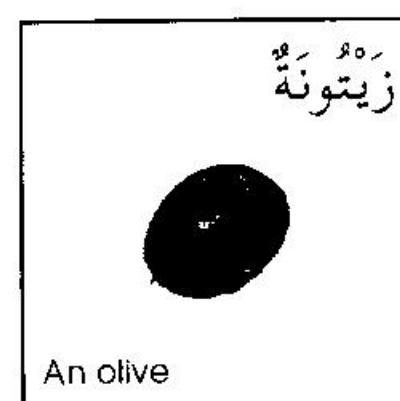
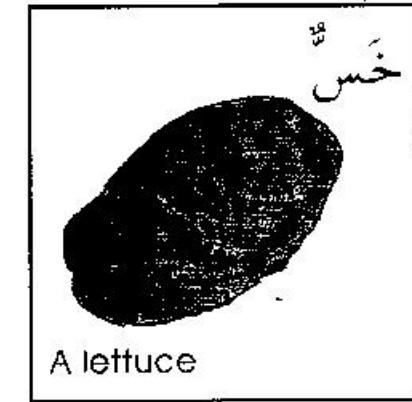
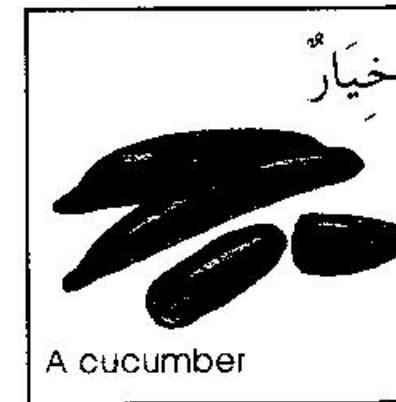
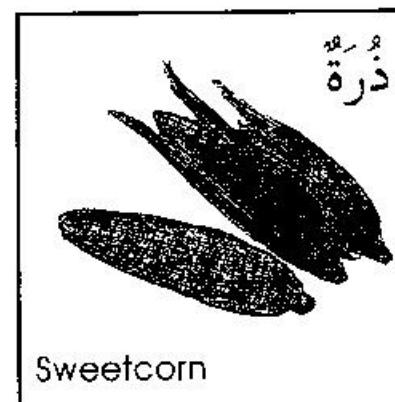
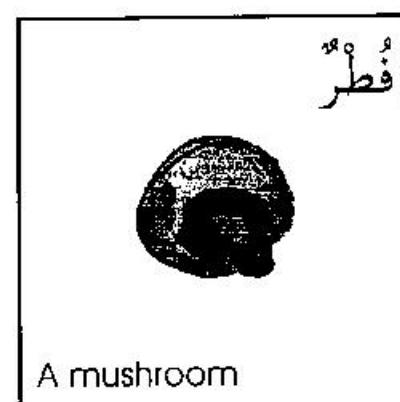
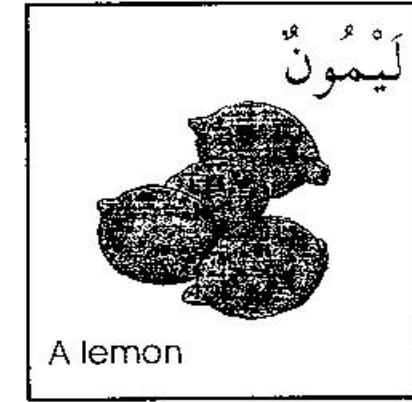
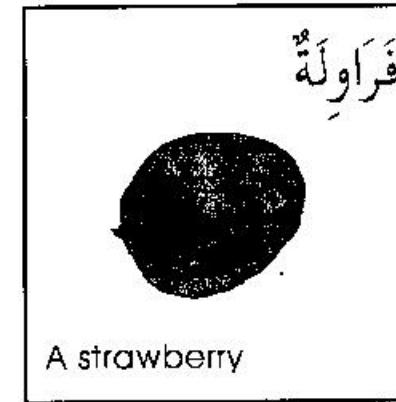
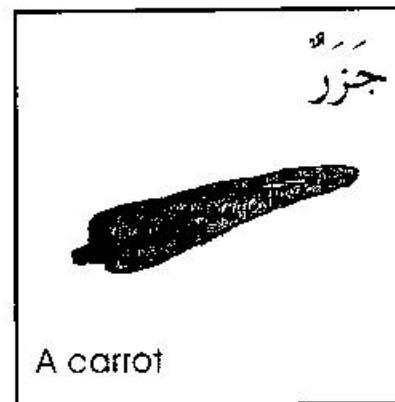
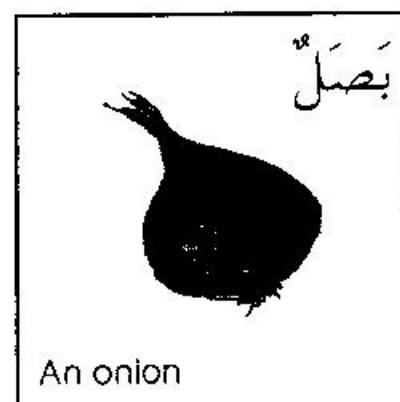
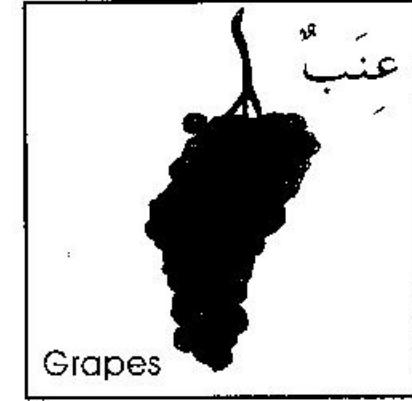
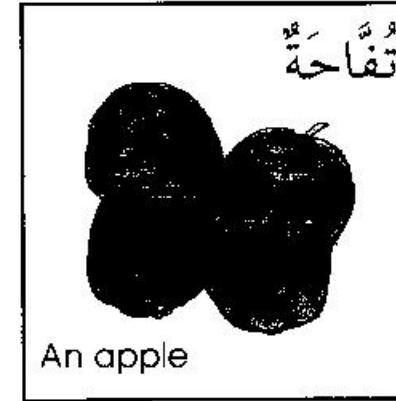
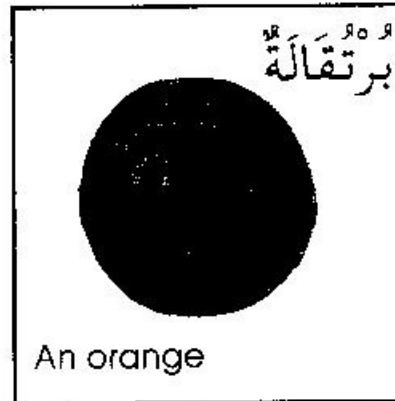
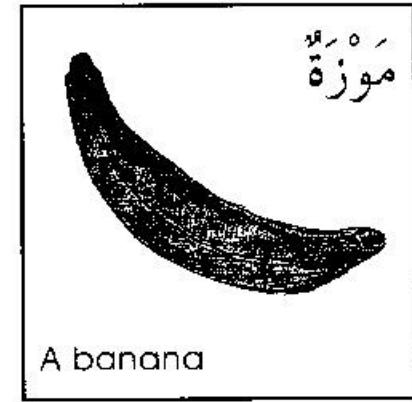
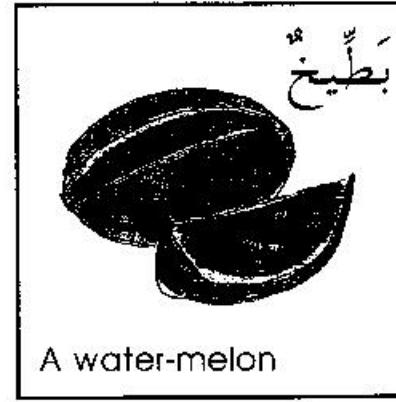
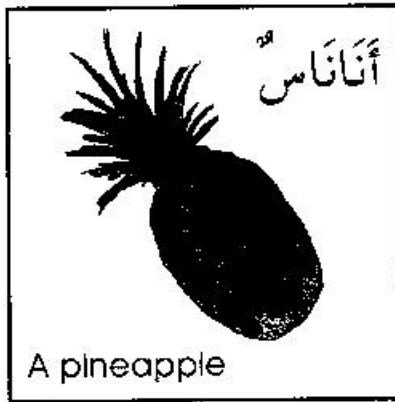
Colours In their masculine form



Colours In their feminine form



Fruit and Vegetables



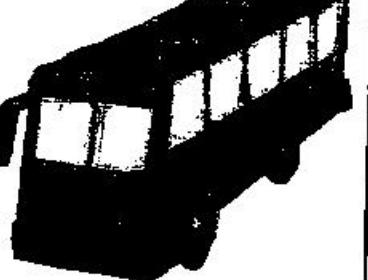
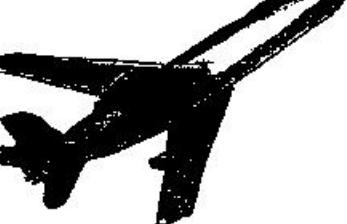
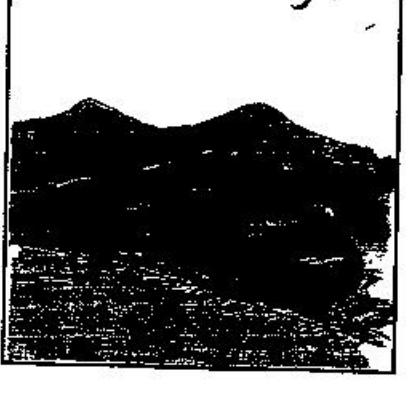
Some Items of clothing

مَلَابِسٌ

a sock		جُوَرْبٌ		قَمِيصٌ
a headscarf		حِجَابٌ		سِرْوَالٌ
a shoe		حِذَاءٌ		قِبْعَةٌ
pyjamas		مَنَامَةٌ		مَعْطَفٌ
a watch		سَاعَةٌ		فُسْتَانٌ
a belt		حِزَامٌ		تِنُورَةٌ

Some Forms of Transport

مُوَاصِلَاتٌ

A bicycle		دَرَاجَةٌ	A bus		حَافَلَةٌ	A car		سِيَارَةٌ	A plane		طَائِرَةٌ
A train		قَطَارٌ	A rocket		صَارُوخٌ	A ship		سَفِينَةٌ	A lorry		شَاحَنَةٌ

Rainbow

قوس قزح

حمراء

أحمر



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Exercise 16: Label the colours of the rainbow above, using masculine colours on the right and feminine colours on the left. Red has been done for you.

Exercise 17: Translate the following sentences into Arabic on the lines provided. The first two have been done for you.

1. This is a purple car.

هذه سيارة أرجوانية.

2. This car is purple.

هذه السيارة أرجوانية.

3. That banana is long and green.

4. This banana is small and yellow.

5. This big ship is red and that small ship is blue.

6. This is a grey car and that is a grey rocket.

7. This bus is orange and that train is brown.

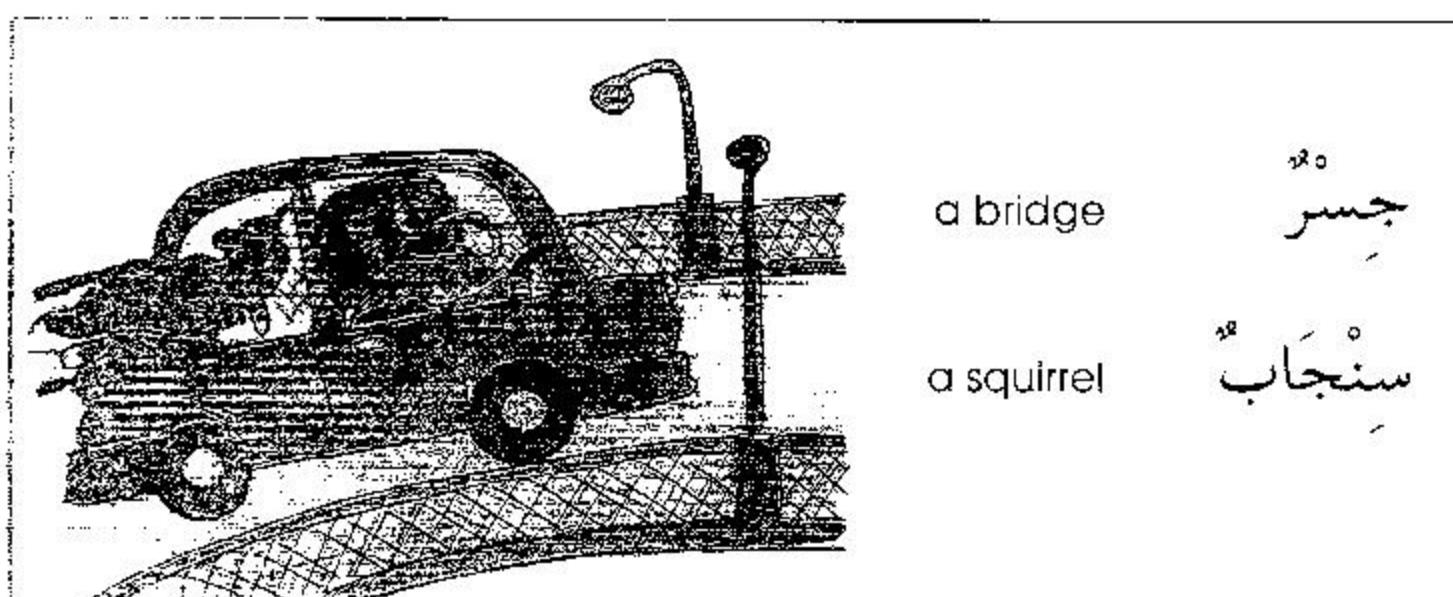
8. This is a black olive and that is a pink peach.

9. This is a brown onion and that is a brown potato.

10. This is a violet lorry and that is a pink plane.

Prepositions

Generally speaking, nouns in the singular form coming immediately after prepositions such as those on the right will end with a kasra.

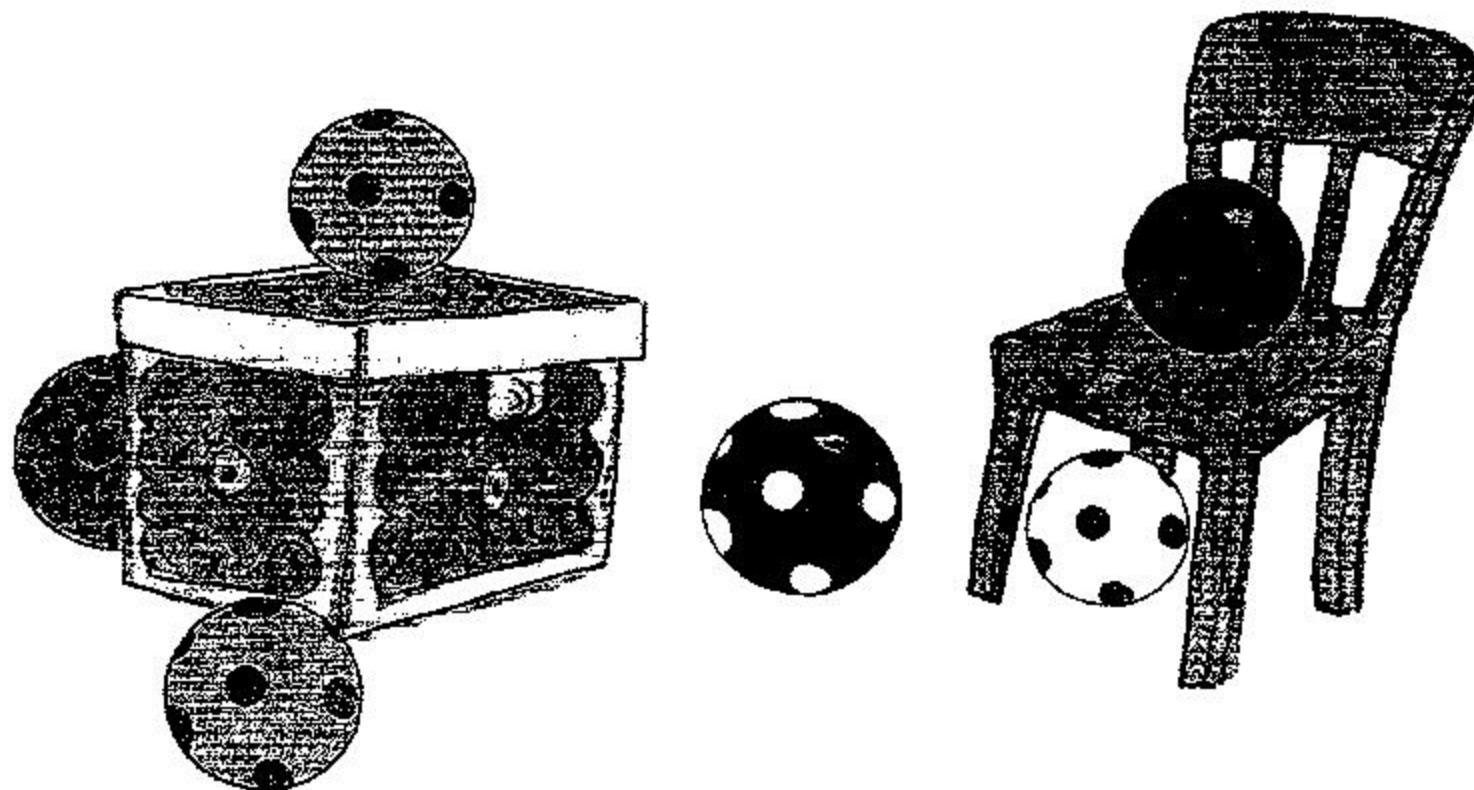


السيارة فوق الجسر. الأسد والسنجان في السيارة.

The car is on the bridge. The lion and the squirrel are in the car.

Some basic prepositions

in, at	في
under, below	تحت
on, over, above	فوق
between	بين
in front of	أمام
behind	خلف



Exercise 18: Study the picture above carefully, then write sentences below in Arabic on the lines provided to describe the position and colour of each ball.

e.g. The brown ball is on the brown chair.

١. الكرة البنية فوق الكرسي البني

4

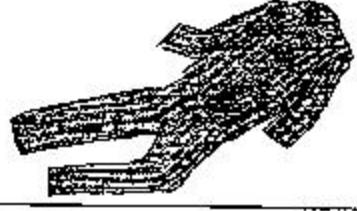
2

5

3

ملابس

Some items of clothing

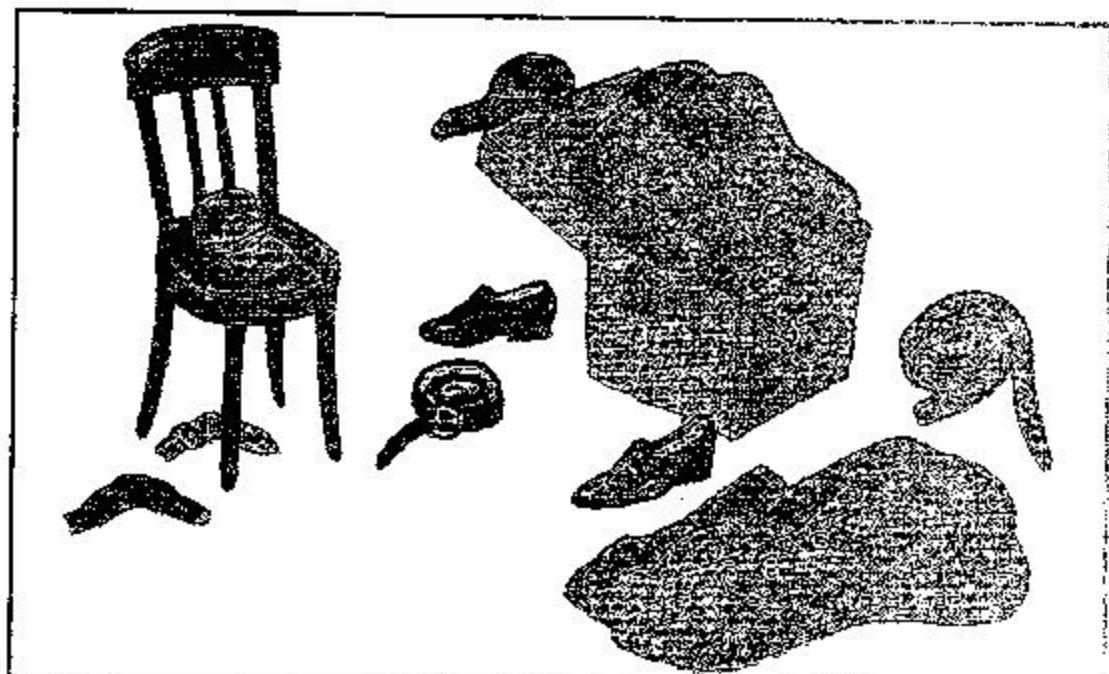
a sock		جَوْبَرٌ
a headscarf		حِجَابٌ
a shoe		حِذَاءٌ
pyjamas		مَنَامَةٌ
a watch		سَاعَةٌ
a belt		حِزَامٌ
a shirt		شِيْصٌ
trousers		سِرْوَالٌ
a cap		فِيْفَةٌ
a coat		مَعْطَفٌ
a dress		فِسْكَانٌ
a skirt		شِنْفِيرٌ

Where is...? أَيْنَ؟ means 'Where is...?' in English.

Exercise 19: Study the picture on the right carefully, then answer the four questions below on the lines provided.

e.g. أَيْنَ الْقُبْعَةُ الصَّفَرَاءُ؟

الْقُبْعَةُ الصَّفَرَاءُ فَوْقَ الْكُرْسِيِّ



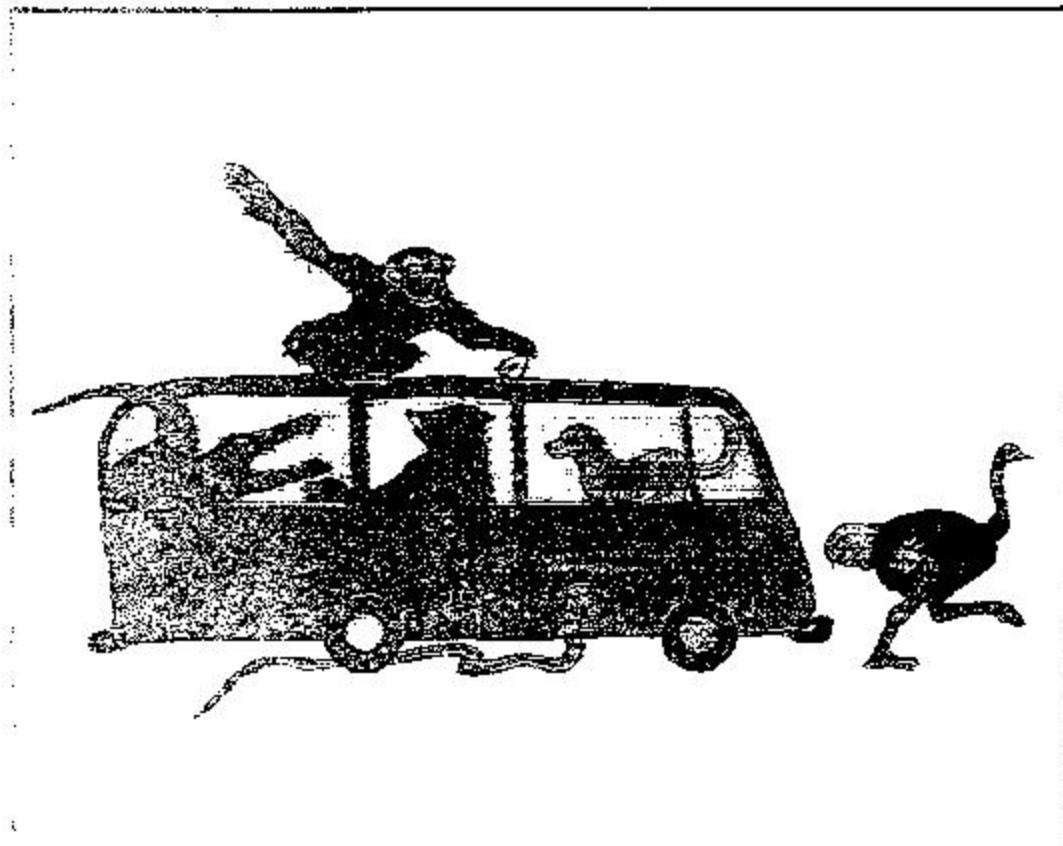
3 أَيْنَ الْجَوْبَرُ الْقَرْنَفُلِيُّ؟

4 أَيْنَ الْحِذَاءُ الْأَخْضَرُ؟

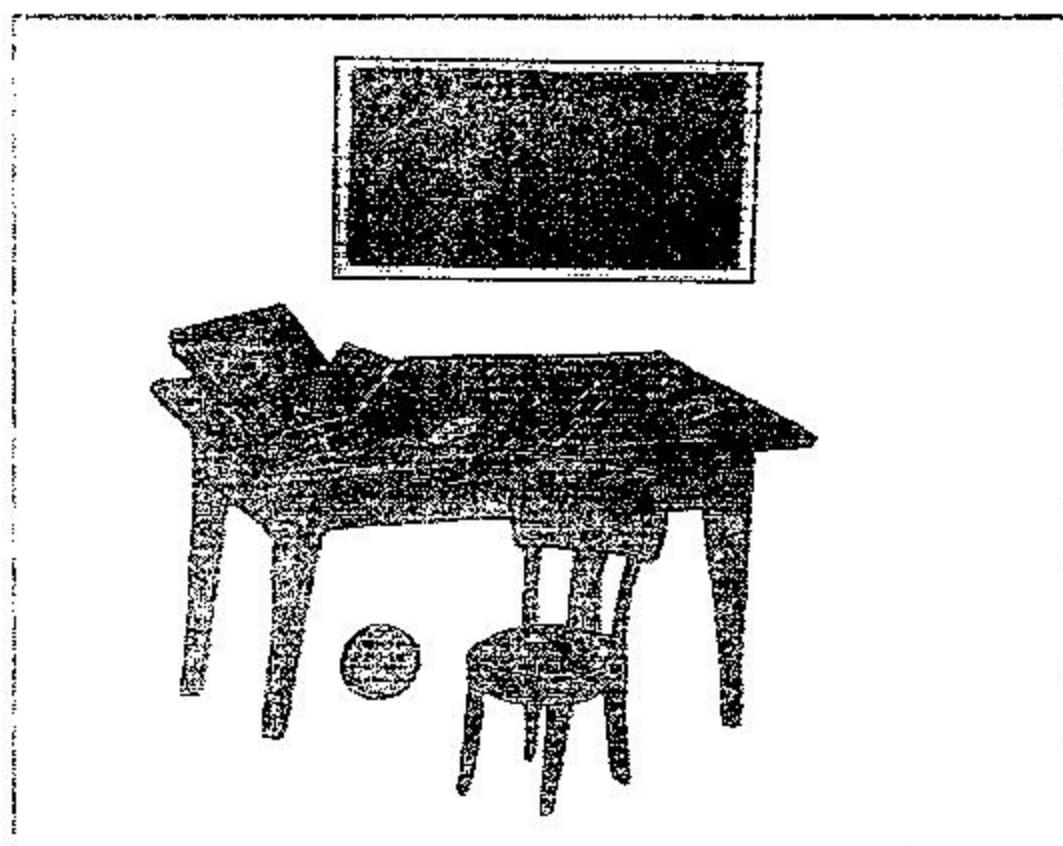
5 أَيْنَ الْحِزَامُ الْأَسْوَدُ؟

6 أَيْنَ الْمَعْطَفُ الْأَرْجُوانيُّ؟

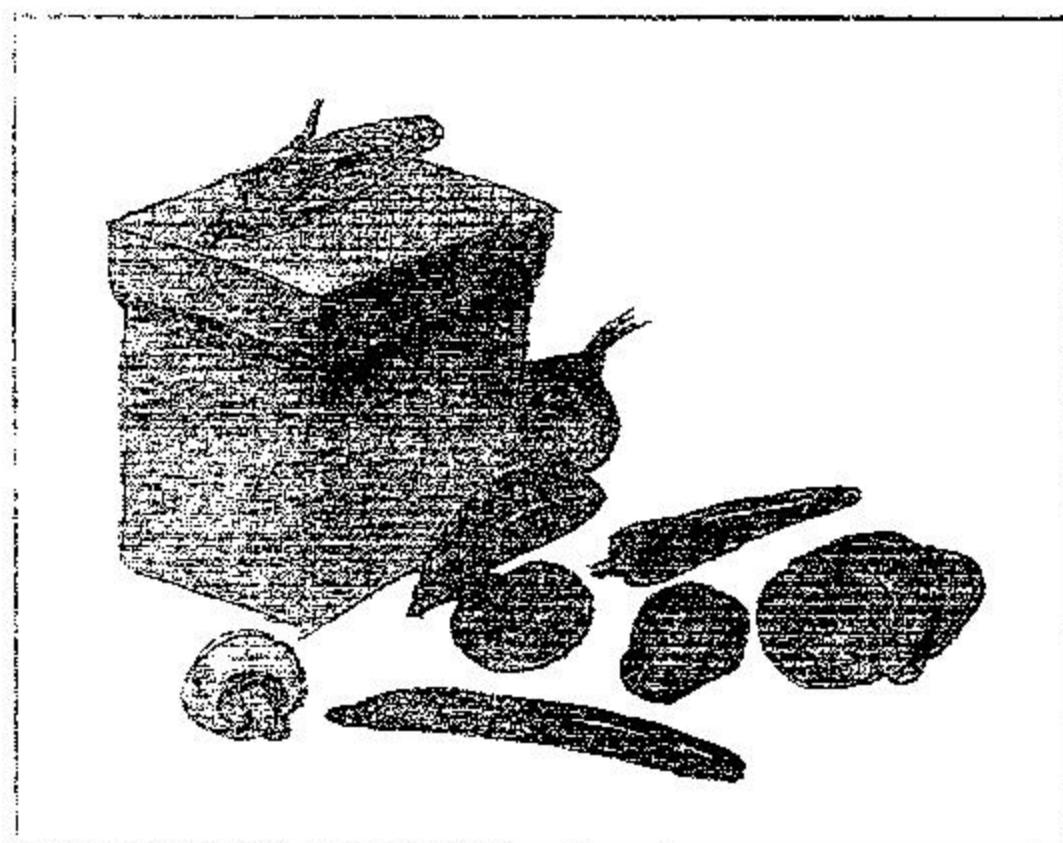
Exercise 20: Study the three pictures carefully, then write a description in Arabic of what you see in each picture. Remember to use the colours and prepositions you have learnt.



1



2



3

Family and Friends



ياسمين



حسن



فاطمة



محمد



Mariam



أحمد

Vocabulary

name

اسم

اسمي فاطمة،
وهذا أخي،
اسمها محمد.



اسمي محمد،
وهذا اختي.
اسمها فاطمة.



هذه أمي.
اسمها مريم.
وهذا أبي.
اسمها أحمد.



هذا ابني وهذا صديقه حسن.

هذه ابنتي وهذه
صديقتها ياسمين.



Exercise 21:

Translate the following sentences into Arabic on the lines provided.

1. This is my husband. His name is Ahmad.
2. This is my wife. Her name is Mariam.
3. This is my friend. His name is Hasan.
4. This is my friend. Her name is Yasmin.
5. This is Muhammad. He is my friend.
6. This is Fatimah. She is my friend.

Who is ...?

مَنْ؟

So far, we have learnt how to ask 'What is...?' using the word مَا؟

To ask 'Who is ...?' we use the word مَنْ؟

Who is that? (masculine) مَنْ ذَلِكَ؟

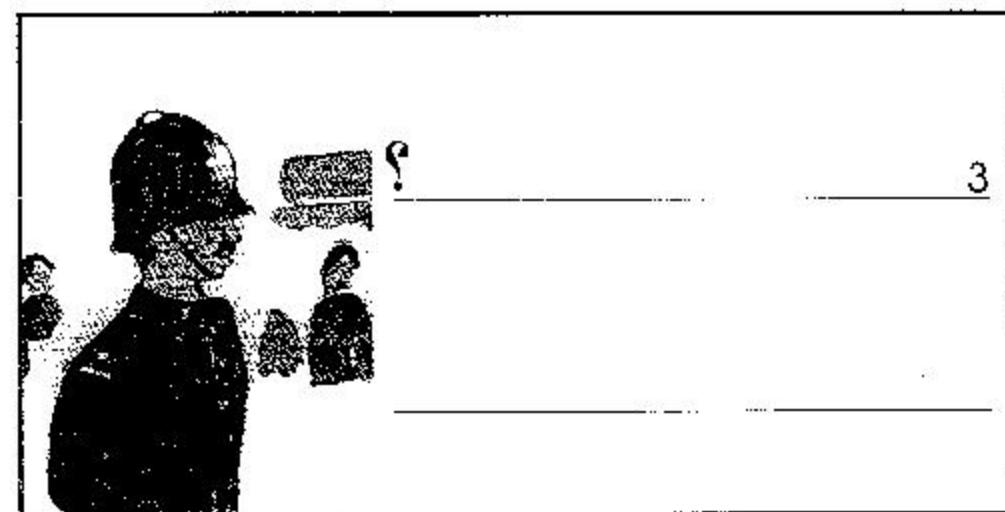
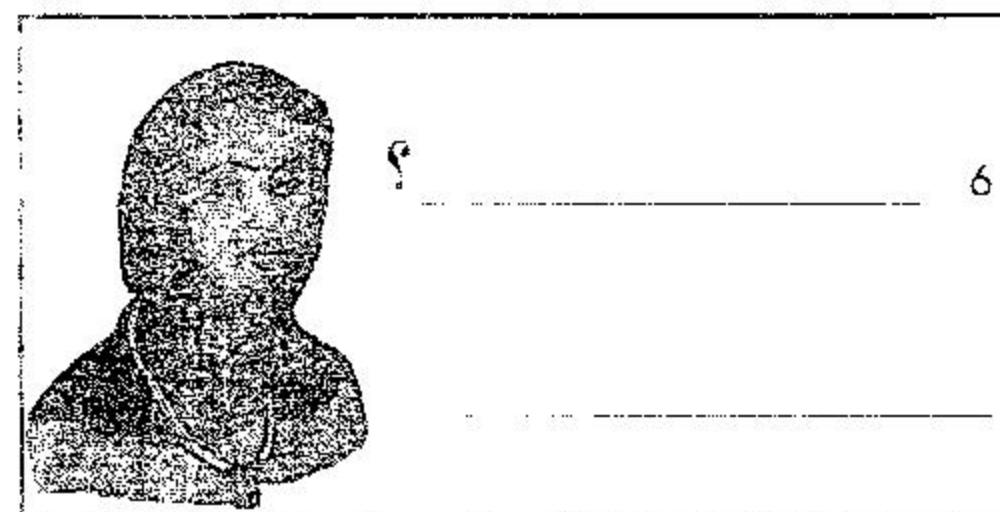
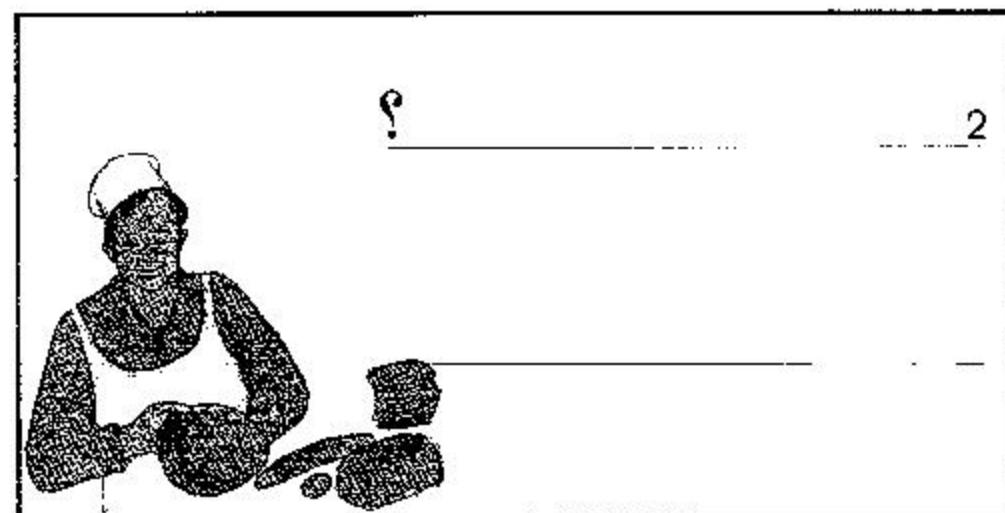
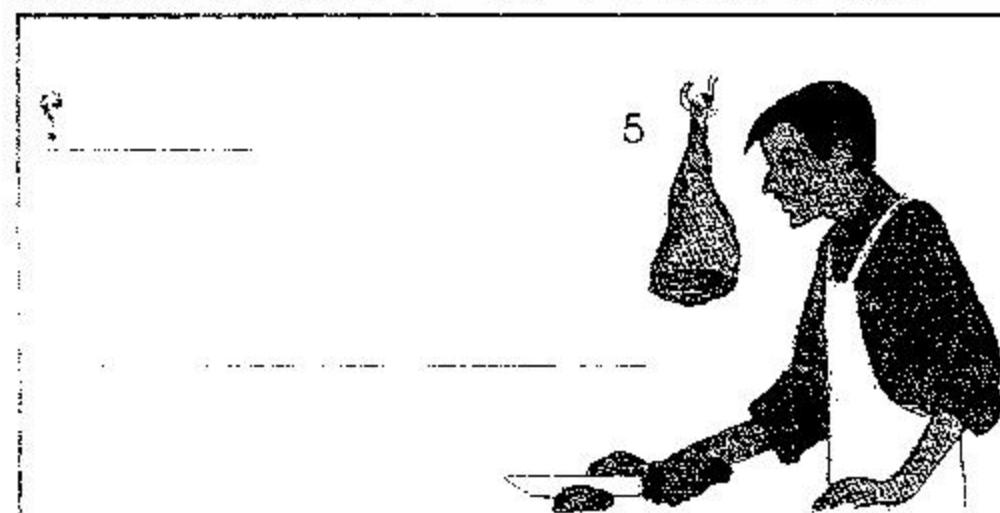
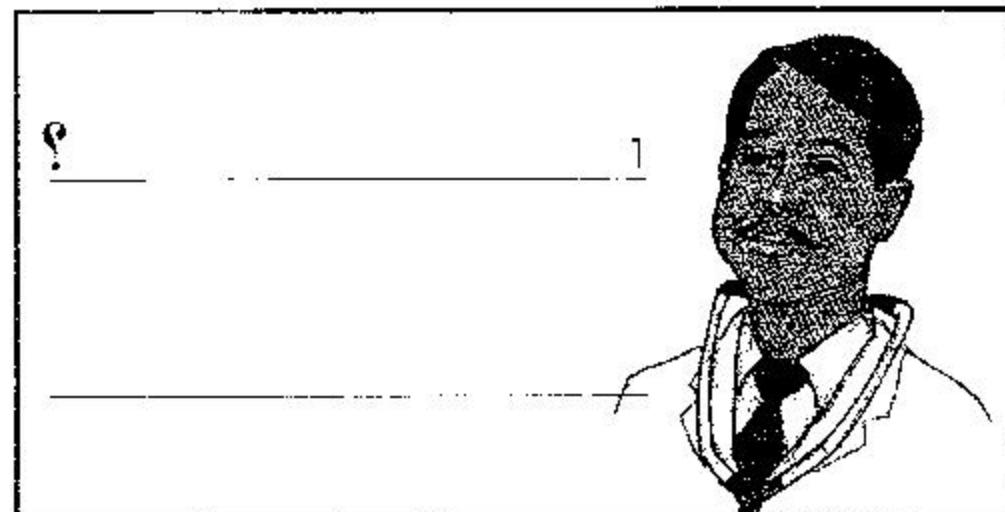
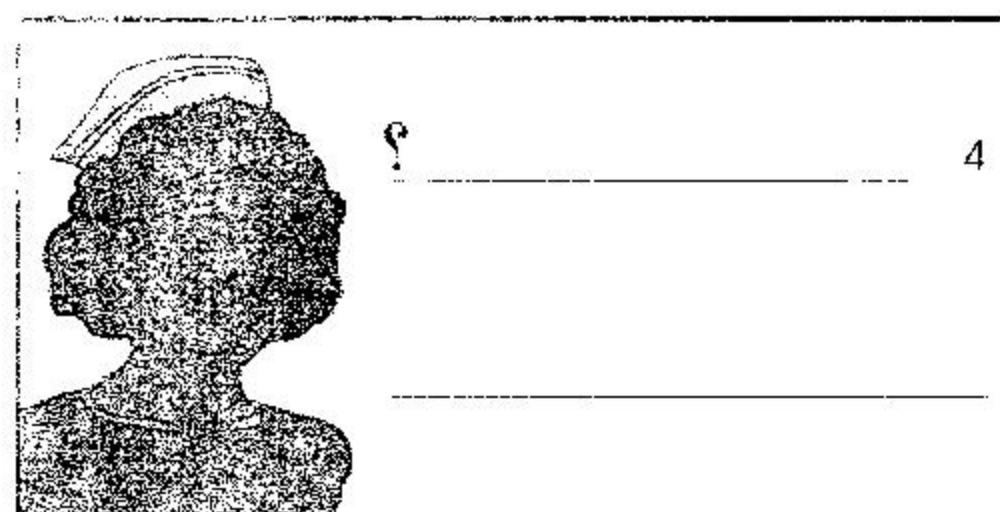
Who is this? (masculine) مَنْ هَذَا؟

Who is that? (feminine) مَنْ تِلْكَ؟

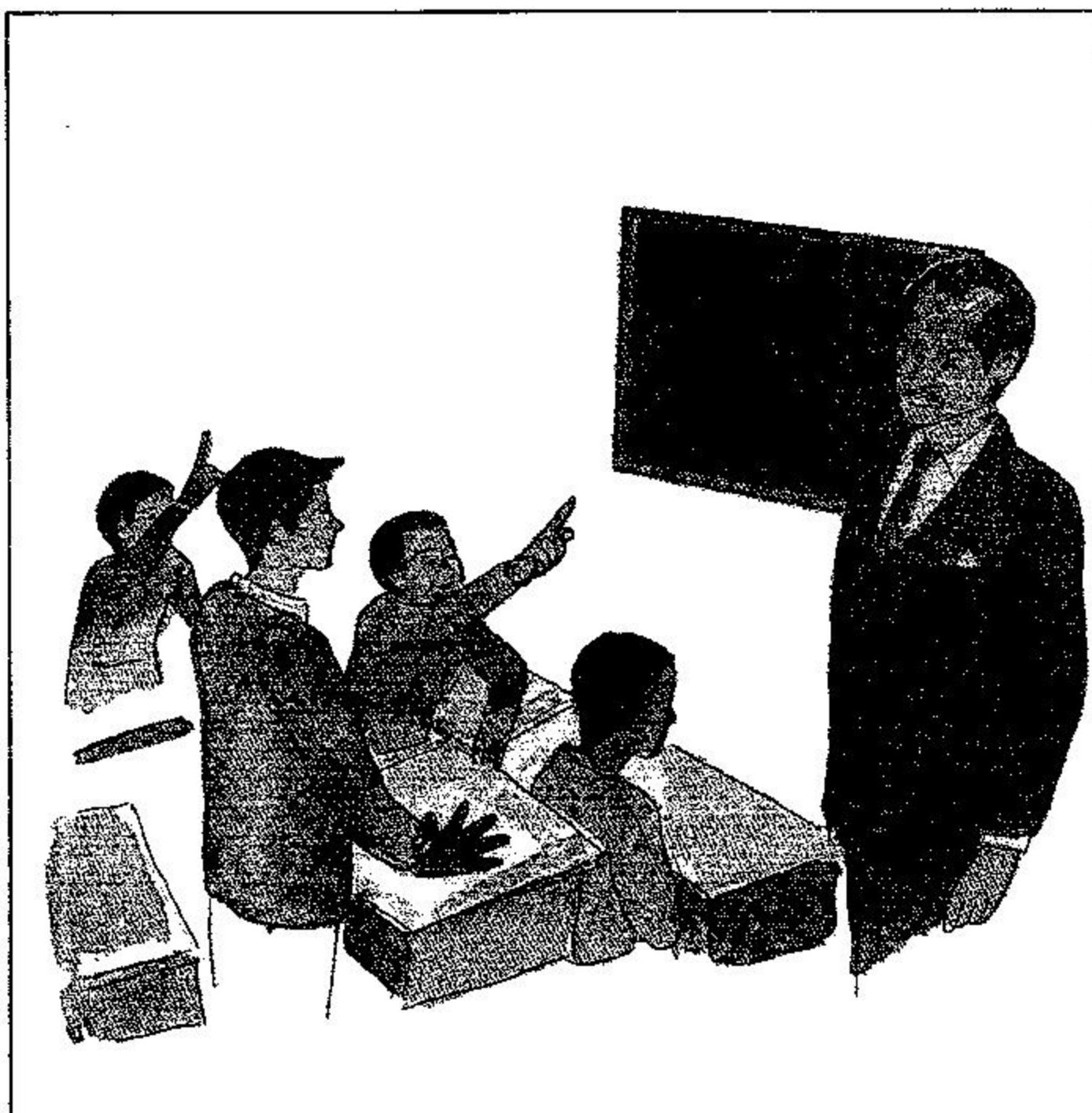
Who is this? (feminine) مَنْ هَذِهِ؟



Exercise 22: Following the examples above, write appropriate questions and answers on the lines provided next to each of the pictures below.



Dialogue 1



Vocabulary

Lord

رب

Allah

الله

The Creator

الخالق

Prophet

نبي

Religion

دين

Islam

الإسلام

Enemy

عدو

Satan (Shaytan)

الشيطان

Teacher: Who is your Lord?

المعلم : من ربك؟

Hasan: My Lord is Allah.

حسن : ربى الله.

Teacher: Who is the Creator?

المعلم : من هو الخالق.

Hasan: Allah is the Creator.

حسن : الله هو الخالق.

Teacher: Who is your Prophet?

المعلم : من نبيك؟

Hasan: Muhammad (may the blessing and peace of Allah be upon him.)

حسن : محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Teacher: What is your religion?

ما دينك؟

Hasan: My religion is Islam.

حسن : ديني الإسلام.

Teacher: Who is your enemy?

المعلم : من عدوك؟

Hasan: My enemy is Satan.

حسن : عدوي الشيطان.

Dialogue 2



Direction of prayer	قبلة
Towards (preposition)	نحو
The Ka'bah	الكعبة
Noble Makkah	مكة المكرمة
Enlightened Madinah	المدينة المنورة
Mosque	مسجد
Al-Aqsa (Name of the third most Important mosque in Islam)	الاقصى
Jerusalem	القدس
Palestine	فلسطين

Teacher: Where is your qiblah?

المعلم : أين قبّلتك؟

Student: My qiblah is towards the Ka'bah.

حسن : قبّلتي نحو الكعبة.

Teacher: Where is the Ka'bah?

المعلم : أين الكعبة؟

Student: In Makkah al-Mukarramah.

حسن : في مكة المكرمة.

Teacher: Where is the Prophet's mosque?

المعلم : أين مسجد الرسول؟

Student: In Madinat al-Munawwarah.

حسن : في المدينة المنورة.

Teacher: Where is al-Aqsa mosque?

المعلم : أين المسجد الأقصى؟

Student: In Jerusalem.

حسن : في القدس.

Teacher: Where is Jerusalem?

المعلم : أين القدس؟

Student: In Palestine.

حسن : في فلسطين.

Family and Friends

Vocabulary

I have	لِي
hospital	مُسْتَشْفَى
school	مَدْرَسَةٌ
pretty, beautiful	جَمِيلٌ
Jalal	جَلَالٌ
Khalid	خَالِدٌ
from	مِنْ



اسمي حَسَنٌ. لِي أُخْتٌ اسْمُهَا نَادِيَةٌ.

أُبِي رَجُلٌ طَوِيلٌ. اسْمُهُ يُوسُفُ.

وَهُوَ طَبِيبٌ فِي الْمُسْتَشْفَى.

وَأُمِّي هِيَ مَعْلِمَةٌ فِي مَدْرَسَتِي.

هِيَ امْرَأَةٌ قَصِيرَةٌ وَجَمِيلَةٌ.

اسْمُهَا زَيْنَبٌ.

نِي صَدِيقٌ اسْمُهُ مُحَمَّدٌ.

Exercise 23: Translate the following passage into Arabic on the lines provided below, using the example above to help you.

My name is Yasmin. I have a brother. His name is Jalal.

My father is tall and thin. His name is Khalid and he is a teacher in my school.

My mother (she) is a nurse in the hospital. She is a short and beautiful woman. Her name is Layla.

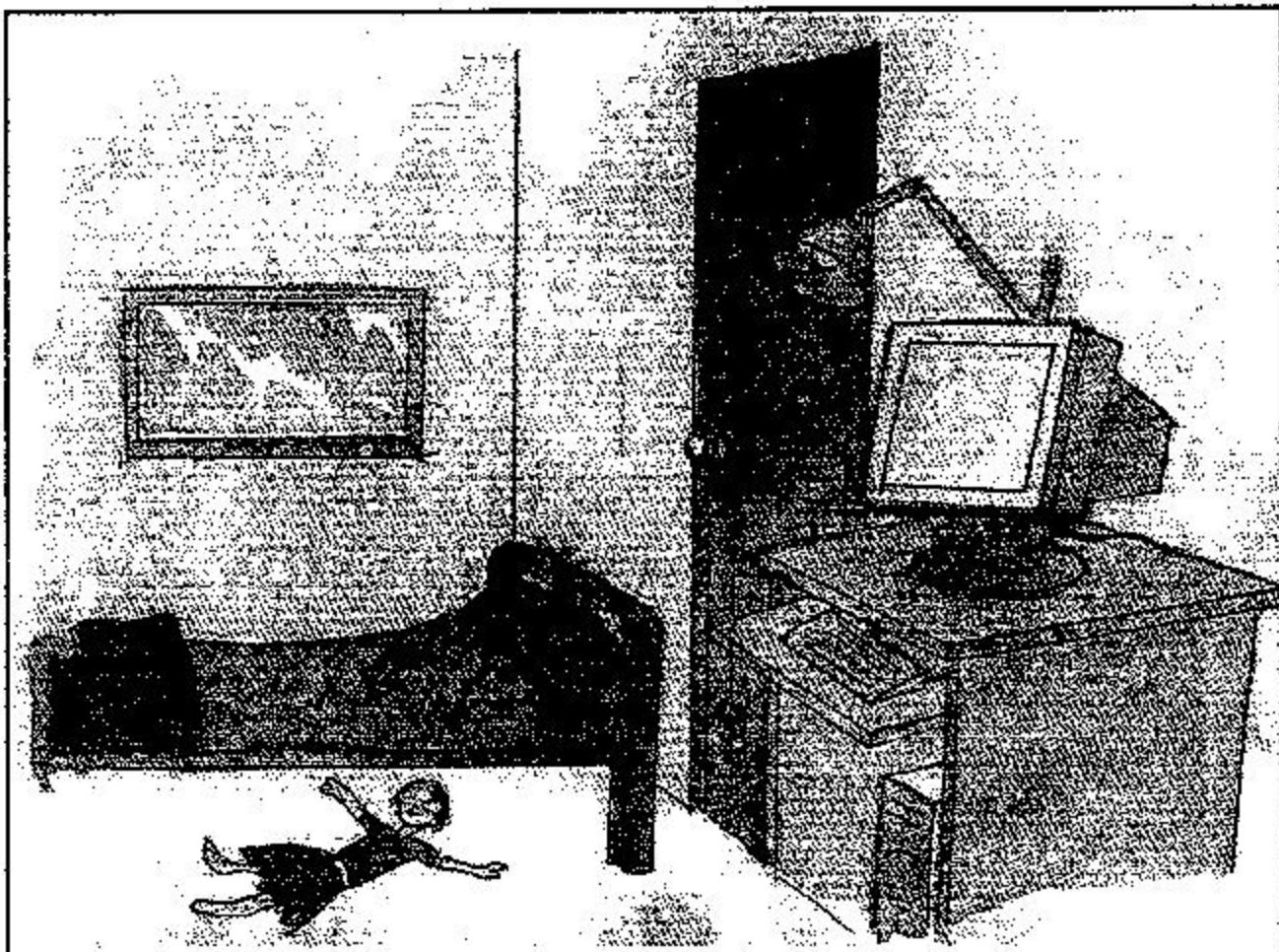
I have a friend. Her name is Fatima.

My Room

غرفتي

Vocabulary

room	غرفة
desk	مكتب
wooden (adj.)	خشبى
mirror	مرآة
rectangular (adj.)	مستطيل
hanging	معلق
on	على
on	جدار
low (height)	منخفض
high	مرتفع
blanket	بطانية
bedspread	مفرش
soft	ناعمة
lamp	مصباح
doll	دمية



في غرفتي : مكتب خشبي مربع، وحاسوب جديد، ومرآة مستطيلة معلقة على الجدار، وسرير منخفض. على سريري بطانية حمراء، ومفرش أخضر، ووسادة ناعمة زرقاء . على مكتبتي مصباح قرنفلي ، وتحت سريري دمية .

Exercise 24: Translate the description of the bedroom into English on the lines below.

Exercise 25: Look carefully at the picture below. Use the lines to write a description in Arabic of what you see in the picture.



Exercise 26: Have a go at describing your own bedroom in Arabic! Don't forget to use some of the adjectives, including colours, that you have learnt.

Parts of the Body

We learnt at the beginning of this book that almost all nouns ending in taa marbuta are feminine. However, some feminine nouns do not end in taa marbuta. What is more, a few Arabic nouns can be either masculine or feminine!

Feminine Nouns			
nail	شُعْرَةٌ	eye	عَيْنٌ
arm	ذِرَاعٌ	ear	أُذْنٌ
hand	يَدٌ	lip	شَفَةٌ
leg	رِجْلٌ	tooth	سِنٌ
foot	قَدْمٌ	tongue	لِسَانٌ
knee	رُكْبَةٌ	forehead	جَبَهَةٌ

Note that many (though not all) of the parts of the body that occur in pairs are feminine.

Masculine Nouns			
body	جَسْمٌ	head	رَأْسٌ
chest	صَدْرٌ	face	وَجْهٌ
stomach	بَطْنٌ	nose	أَنْفٌ
arm	ذِرَاعٌ	cheek	خَدٌ
shoulder	كَتْفٌ	mouth	فَمٌ
elbow	مِرْفَقٌ	tongue	لِسَانٌ
wrist	مَعْصَمٌ	chin	ذَقْنٌ
thumb	إِبْهَامٌ	neck	عَنْقٌ
finger	إِصْبَعٌ	back	ظَهَرٌ

Exercise 27:

Translate the following phrases into Arabic. Make sure the adjectives agree with the nouns. You may choose whether to treat tongue and arm as masculine or feminine nouns.

1. A long face. _____
2. A big head. _____
3. An oval eye. _____
4. Soft hair. _____
5. A red lip. _____
6. A crooked nose. _____
7. A fat cheek. _____
8. A white tooth. _____
9. A small mouth. _____
10. A narrow chin. _____
11. A long neck. _____
12. A long tongue. _____
13. A straight back. _____
14. A broad chest. _____
15. A fat stomach. _____
16. A long arm. _____
17. A short thumb. _____
18. A thin finger. _____
19. A short leg. _____
20. A big foot. _____

Number: The Dual

There are three categories of number in Arabic. So far, all the nouns we have learned have been in their singular form. The plural form starts from three in Arabic. For now, we are going to learn the dual form, which is used when talking about two of something.

The basic dual form is made by adding the endings **ان** or **ين** to a singular noun.

You will learn later in the series when to use each of these two dual endings.

For example, **كتاب** 'a book', can be made into 'two books' by adding **ان** or **ين**.
i.e. **كتابان** or **كتابين**. Feminine nouns follow the same rules: **كُرتان** **كُرتين**

Note how the final **ة** in feminine words changes into an open taa **ت** or **ت** as in

شَفتان **شَفتين** before the dual endings are added.

Exercise 28: Turn the following singular nouns into dual nouns by adding the dual endings.

Dual ين	Dual ان	Singular	Dual ين	Dual ان	Singular
		مسجد			معلم
		بيت			منزلة
		قميص			صديق
		معطف			صديقة
		ساعة			زوجة
		صاروخ			طبيب
		سفينة			ممرضة
		حافلة			حصان
		قطار			دجاجة

Dual Demonstrative Pronouns

These two are, those two are...

So far, we have come across the following demonstrative pronouns: this is (masc.), this is (fem.),

that is (masc.) and that is (fem.): **هَذَا ، هَذِه ، ذَلِك ، تَلْكَ** which are used when referring to

singular nouns. When referring to two objects or people, these words must take the following dual forms:

Dual يَسْنَدُ (Those two are)	Dual أَنْ (Those two are)	Singular ذَلِكَ (That is, m. & f.)	Dual يَسْنَدُ (These two are)	Dual أَنْ (These two are)	Singular هَذَا (This is, m. & f.)
ذَيْنِكَ	ذَانِكَ	ذَلِكَ	هَذَيْنِ	هَذَانِ	هَذَا
ثَيْنِكَ	ثَانِكَ	تَلْكَ	هَاتَيْنِ	هَاتَانِ	هَذِه

Exercise 29: Complete the table below, following the example of the first four lines.

Dual أَنْ (These/Those two are)	Singular
هَذَانِ مُعَلِّمَانِ.	هَذَا مُعَلِّمٌ.
هَاتَانِ مُعَلِّمَاتٍ.	هَذِه مُعَلِّمَةٌ.
ذَانِكَ مُعَلِّمَانِ.	ذَلِكَ مُعَلِّمٌ.
ثَانِكَ مُعَلِّمَاتٍ.	تَلْكَ مُعَلِّمَةٌ.
	هَذَا صَدِيقٌ.
	هَذِه صَدِيقَةٌ.
	ذَلِكَ صَدِيقٌ.
	تَلْكَ صَدِيقَةٌ.

Dual Adjectives

We have already learnt that adjectives have to agree with the nouns they describe in terms of whether

they are masculine or feminine, e.g. بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ، قِطْعَةٌ صَغِيرَةٌ

An adjective describing a noun in the dual form must also take the same dual ending as the noun it

describes, e.g. two big houses: بَيْتَانِ كَبِيرَانِ، بَيْتَيْنِ كَبِيرَيْنِ.

two small cats: قَطْطَانِ صَغِيرَانِ، قَطْطَيْنِ صَغِيرَيْنِ.

Note that for feminine colours ending in أَءِ in the singular, the hamza changes into a وَ in the dual

e.g. one white ruler: مِسْطَرَةٌ بَيْضَاءُ.

two white rulers: مِسْطَرَانِ بَيْضَاءُانِ، مِسْطَرَتَيْنِ بَيْضَاءَيْنِ.

Exercise 30: Translate the English first into the singular Arabic form, and then into the two forms of the dual in the table below. The first one has been done for you.

Dual يَنِّ	Dual انِّ	Singular	
وَكْدَيْنِ نَحِيفَيْنِ.	وَكْدَانِ نَحِيفَانِ.	وَكْدٌ نَحِيفٌ.	A thin boy
			A small girl
			An open door
			A fast train
			A tall doctor (m.)
			A thin nurse (f.)
			A new bag
			A black pen
			A red car
			A green apple
			A slow tortoise

Number: The Plural

As we have already mentioned briefly, the plural in Arabic starts from the number three. There are three types of plurals in Arabic: the sound (or regular) masculine plural, the sound (or regular) feminine plural, and the broken (or irregular) plural.

The Sound Masculine Plural

The sound masculine plural is relatively easy to learn. As far as nouns are concerned, the sound masculine plural can only be used for male human beings, on the whole. It can also be used to form many adjectives.

The sound masculine plural is formed by adding وَنْ **ونَ** or يَنْ **ينَ** to the singular noun.

e.g. مُسْلِمٌ (man): مُسْلِمٌ Muslim (men): مُسْلِمِينَ or مُسْلِمُونَ

patient (masc., adj.): صَابِرٌ patient Muslim (men): مُسْلِمُونَ صَابِرُونَ.
or: مُسْلِمِينَ صَابِرِينَ.

An explanation of when to use وَنْ **ونَ** and when to use يَنْ **ينَ** will be given later in the series.

Vocabulary: The new words below can all take the sound masculine plural endings. Please learn them, and then try the exercise at the beginning of the next page.

Adjectives	Nouns	Nouns
hard-working	farmer, peasant	believer
careless	cook, chef	Muslim
righteous, pious	barber	muezzin
truthful	pilot	butcher
deceitful, lying	sailor	baker
famous	radio/TV presenter	grocer
unknown, obscure	policeman	tailor
busy, occupied	driver, chauffeur	teacher

Number: The Plural

Exercise 31: Translate the English first into the singular Arabic form, and then into the two forms of the sound masculine plural in the table below. The first one has been done for you.

Plural يَنِينَ	Plural وُنَّ	Singular مُؤْمِنٌ صَالِحٌ	
مُؤْمِنِينَ صَالِحِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ	مُؤْمِنٌ صَالِحٌ	A pious believer
			A famous presenter
			A careless barber
			A hard-working teacher
			A deceitful grocer
			A truthful policeman
			An unknown sailor
			A busy butcher
			A truthful Muslim

The Sound Feminine Plural

The sound feminine plural is also easy to learn. It is used for nouns which have no sound masculine plural or broken plural, whether they are female human beings, animals, inanimate objects or abstract nouns. However, a sound feminine plural noun is usually followed by an adjective in the feminine singular, unless the noun is a human being, in which case the adjective will take a feminine plural form.

The sound feminine plural is made by adding **اتْ** or **اتِّ** to the singular noun.

e.g. A Muslim (woman): **مُسْلِمَةٌ** Muslim (women): **مُسْلِمَاتٍ** or **مُسْلِمَاتٌ**

patient (fem., adj.): **صَابِرَةٌ** patient Muslim (women): **صَابِرَاتٍ** or **صَابِرَاتٌ**

A new fridge: **ثَلَاجَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ** new fridges: **ثَلَاجَاتٍ جَدِيدَاتٍ** or **ثَلَاجَاتٌ جَدِيدَاتٌ**

An explanation of when to use **اتْ** and when to use **اتِّ** will be given later in the series.

Number: The Plural

The Broken Plural

The broken or irregular plural is one of the more challenging areas of learning Arabic. The plurals of some words that are similar in structure may follow a common pattern, and the student will learn to recognise these with experience. For now, it is best if you learn each plural alongside its singular form. The plurals of most of the irregular nouns and adjectives you have learned so far in this book are given below, along with their singular.

	Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular
cupboards	خَزَائِنُ خِزَانَةُ	خِزَانَةُ	stomachs	بُطُونُ بَطْنُ	بَطْنُ	fatihers	آبَاءُ آبَاءُ	آبَاءُ
lines	خَطُّ خُطُوطُ	خَطُّ	girls	بَنَاتُ بَنْتُ	بَنْتُ	sons	أَبْنَاءُ أَبْنَاءُ	أَبْنَاءُ
circles	دَوَائِرُ دَائِرَةُ	دَائِرَةُ	houses	بُوْتُ بَيْتُ	بَيْتُ	thumbs	إِبْهَامَاتُ إِبْهَامُ	إِبْهَامُ
bears	دِبَّيْهُ دِبَّيْهُ	دِبَّيْهُ	apples	تُفَاحَاتُ تُفَاحَةُ	تُفَاحَةُ	brothers	إِخْوَانُ إِخْوَانُ	إِخْوَانُ
exercise books	دَفَاتِرُ دَفَتِرُ	دَفَتِرُ	crocodiles	تَمَسَّاحَاتُ تَمَسَّاحُ	تَمَسَّاحُ	sisters	أَخْوَاتُ أَخْوَاتُ	أَخْوَاتُ
religions	أَدِيَانُ أَدِيَانُ	أَدِيَانُ	snakes	ثَعَابِينُ ثَعَابِنُ	ثَعَابِنُ	ears	آذَانُ آذَانُ	آذَانُ
arms	أَذْرَعُ أَذْرَعُ	أَذْرَعُ	foreheads	جِبَاهُ جِبَاهُ	جِبَاهُ	rabbits	أَرَانِبُ أَرَانِبُ	أَرَانِبُ
chins	أَذْقَانُ أَذْقَانُ	أَذْقَانُ	walls	جُدُرَانُ جُدَارُ	جُدَارُ	llions	أَسْدُ أَسْدُ	أَسْدُ
heads	رُؤُوسُ رُؤُوسُ	رُؤُوسُ	bridges	جِسْرُ جِسْرُ	جِسْرُ	families	أَسْرَةُ أَسْرَةُ	أَسْرَةُ
men	رِجَالُ رِجَالُ	رِجَالُ	camels	جِمَالُ جِمَالُ	جِمَالُ	names	أَسْمَاءُ أَسْمَاءُ	أَسْمَاءُ
legs	رِجْلُ رِجْلُ	رِجْلُ	socks	جَوَارِبُ جَوَارِبُ	جَوَارِبُ	fingers	أَصَابِعُ أَصَابِعُ	أَصَابِعُ
wives	زَوَاجُ زَوَاجُ	زَوَاجُ	scarves	حِجَابُ حِجَابُ	حِجَابُ	women	نِسَاءُ نِسَاءُ	نِسَاءُ
trousers	سَرَوَالُ سَرَوَالُ	سَرَوَالُ	shoes	حَذَاءُ حَذَاءُ	حَذَاءُ	mothers	أُمَّهَاتُ أُمَّهَاتُ	أُمَّهَاتُ
beds	سَرِيرٌ سَرِيرٌ	سَرِيرٌ	belts	حِزَامٌ حِزَامٌ	حِزَامٌ	noses	أَنْفُ أَنْفُ	أَنْفُ
teeth	أَسْنَانُ أَسْنَانُ	أَسْنَانُ	horses	حَصَانُ حَصَانُ	حَصَانُ	doors	بَابُ بَابُ	بَابُ
windows	شَبَابِيلُ شَبَابِيلُ	شَبَابِيلُ	bags	حَقَائِبُ حَقَائِبُ	حَقَائِبُ	parrots	بَيْغاَءُ بَيْغاَءُ	بَيْغاَءُ
hair	شَعَرَاتُ شَعَرَاتُ	شَعَرَاتُ	cheeks	خُدُودُ خَدُودُ	خَدُودُ	oranges	بُرْتُقالٌ بُرْتُقالٌ	بُرْتُقالٌ

	Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular
elbows	مَرَافِقُ	مَرْفَقٌ	feet	أَقْدَامُ	قَدْمٌ	lips	شَفَاهُ	شَفَةٌ
mosques	مَسَاجِدُ	مَسَاجِدٌ	monkeys	قِرَدَةٌ	قِرْدٌ	ships	سُفُنٌ	سُفِنَةٌ
rulers	مَسَاطِيرُ	مَسَاطِيرَةٌ	trains	قَطَارَاتُ	قَطَارٌ	devils	شَيَاطِينُ	شَيَاطِينَ
lamps	مَصَابِيحُ	مَصَبَّاحٌ	cats	قَطَطُ	قَطْطَةٌ	rockets	صَوَارِيخُ	صَارُوخٌ
wrists	مَعَاصِمُ	مَعَصْمٌ	hearts	قُلُوبُ	قَلْبٌ	chests	صُدُورُ	صَدْرٌ
coats	مَعَاطِفُ	مَعَاطِفَ	pens	أَقْلَامُ	قَلْمَنْ	friends (m.)	أَصْدِقَاءُ	صَدِيقٌ
keys	مَفَاتِيحُ	مَفَاتِحٌ	shirts	قُمَصَانُ	قَمِيصٌ	boxes	صَنَادِيقُ	صَنْدِيقٌ
scissors	مِقصَاتٌ	مِقصٌ	books	كِتَابُ	كِتَابٌ	frogs	ضَفَادُعُ	ضَفَادَعٌ
desks	مَكَاتِبُ	مَكْتَبٌ	shoulders	أَكْتَافُ	كَتْفٌ	doctors	أَطْبَاءُ	طَبِيبٌ
cubes	مُكَعَّبَاتُ	مُكَعَّبٌ	chairs	كَرَاسِيٌّ	كُرْسِيٌّ	backs	ظَهَرٌ	ظَهَرٌ
stars	نُجُومٌ	نَجْمٌ	dogs	كِلَابُ	كَلْبٌ	enemies	أَعْدَاءٌ	عَدْرٌ
phones	هَوَافِتُ	هَاتِفٌ	tongues	أَلْسُنُ	لِسَانٌ	rooms	عَرَفٌ	عَرْفٌ
pyramids	أَهْرَامُ	هَرَمٌ	colours	أَلْوَانُ	لَوْنٌ	necks	أَعْنَاقٌ	عَنْقٌ
faces	وَجْوهٌ	وَجْهٌ	triangles	مُثَلَّثَاتٌ	مُثَلَّثٌ	eyes	عَيْنٌ	عَيْنٌ
boys	أَوْلَادٌ	وَلَدٌ	mirrors	مَرَآيَا	مَرْأَةٌ	mouths	أَفْوَاهٌ	فَمٌ
hands	أَيْدٍ	يَدٌ	squares	مَرْبَعَاتٌ	مَرْبَعٌ	elephants	أَفْيَالٌ	فَيْلٌ

Broken Plurals of Adjectives: These are usually used for describing male human beings. Use sound feminine singular adjectives to describe plural objects, and sound feminine plural adjectives to describe plural female humans.

Examples

	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular
Tall boys	أَوْلَادُ طَوَالُ		slow	بِطَاءٌ	بَطِيءٌ	طَوَالٌ
Tall girls	بَنَاتُ طَوِيلاتُ		fat	سِمَانٌ	سَمِينٌ	قَصِيرٌ
Long pens	أَقْلَامُ طَوِيلَةٌ		thin	نِحَافٌ	نَحِيفٌ	كَبِيرٌ
Long rulers	مَسَاطِيرُ طَوِيلَةٌ		small	صَغِيرٌ	صَغِيرٌ	صَغِيرٌ
			new	جَدِيدٌ	جَدِيدٌ	جَدِيدٌ
			fast	سَرِيعٌ	سَرِيعٌ	سَرِيعٌ
				سِرَاعٌ		
					كِبَارٌ	

Plural Demonstrative Pronouns

These are, those are...

So far we have come across the singular and dual demonstrative pronouns. We are now going to learn how to use demonstrative pronouns to refer to plural nouns. You need to follow different rules depending on whether you are referring to objects/items, or people.

1. Demonstrative pronouns with objects

The singular feminine demonstrative pronouns **هَذِهِ** and **تِلْكَ** are used when referring to plural non-human items, no matter whether they are masculine or feminine.

These are spoons **هَذِهِ مَلَاعِقٌ.** These are pens **هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ.**

These are giraffes **تِلْكَ زَرَافَاتٌ.** Those are rabbits **تِلْكَ أَرَابِينٌ.**

2. Demonstrative pronouns with people

The plural demonstrative pronouns are used when referring to humans in the plural.

هُؤُلَاءِ means "These are" and is used both for masculine and feminine people.

أُولَئِكَ means "Those are" and is also used both for masculine and feminine people.

These are girls **هُؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ.** These are boys **هُؤُلَاءِ أَوْلَادٌ.**

Those are girls **أُولَئِكَ بَنَاتٌ.** Those are boys **أُولَئِكَ أَوْلَادٌ.**

These are nurses (f.) **هُؤُلَاءِ مُمَرِّضَاتٌ.** These are doctors (m.) **هُؤُلَاءِ أَطْبَاءُ.**

These are teachers (f.) **أُولَئِكَ مُعَلِّمَاتٌ.** Those are teachers (m.) **أُولَئِكَ مُعَلِّمُونَ.**

Plural	Dual	Singular	Summary: This is... /These are...
هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ.	هَذَانِ قَلْمَانِ.	هَذَا قَلْمَمُ.	Masculine object(s)
هَذِهِ مَلَاعِقٌ.	هَاتَانِ مَلْعَقَتَانِ.	هَذِهِ مَلْعَقَةٌ.	Feminine object(s)
هُؤُلَاءِ أَوْلَادٌ.	هَذَانِ وَلَدَانِ.	هَذَا وَلَدٌ.	Masculine person/people
هُؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ.	هَاتَانِ بَنْتَانِ.	هَذِهِ بَنْتٌ.	Feminine person/people

Exercise 32: Study the rules governing demonstrative pronouns on the previous pages carefully. Then copy out each word from the box at the bottom of the page under the correct heading in the table below. There are fourteen appropriate words for each column heading. Your mission is to find them!

هَذِهِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَذَا
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

أَرَابُ سَاعَةً مُمْرِضَاتٍ فِيلُ مُسْلِمُونَ قِطَارٌ أُمَّهَاتٌ حَصَانٌ بُرْتُقَالٌ صَدِيقَاتٌ
 قَطْطٌ سَيَّارَاتٌ قَمِيصٌ مُسْلِمَاتٌ أُمٌّ صَادِقُونَ أَطْبَاءُ قِطَارَاتٌ آبَاءُ بَابٌ حَزَّارٌ
 أَصْدِقَاءُ طَيَّارٌ كَرَاسِيٌّ سَفِينَةٌ ثَلَاجَةٌ أَبْ مَمْحَاةٌ جِمَالٌ امْرَأَةٌ مَشْهُورُونَ
 صَادِيقٌ حَاسُوبٌ رِجَالٌ حِزَامٌ دَفَّتَرٌ بَيْتٌ هِلَالٌ بَنَاتٌ طَيَّارُونَ صَادِقَاتٌ بَنْتٌ

Numbers from 1 to 10

As with nouns and adjectives, numbers also have masculine and feminine forms. In this book, we will begin with the numbers 1 to 10 and learn the rules governing them.

Numbers 1 and 2

وَاحِدَةُ and وَاحِدٌ are seldom used in Arabic because you can convey the idea that a noun is singular simply by adding tanween “ ” to the end of a word.

Therefore كتابُ **conveys the meaning 'a (one) book'.**

Similarly, the numbers اثْنَانُ and اثْنَانٌ are seldom used because you would use the dual to show that there are two of a particular noun.

Therefore كتابَيْنُ and كتابَانُ **convey the idea of 'two books'.**

Numbers 3 to 10

One of the interesting and important points to note about using the numbers from 3 to 10 in Arabic is that the feminine form of numbers is used when referring to masculine nouns, and the masculine form of numbers is used when referring to feminine nouns! The nouns will be in their plural form, and will end with two kasras (in the indefinite form).

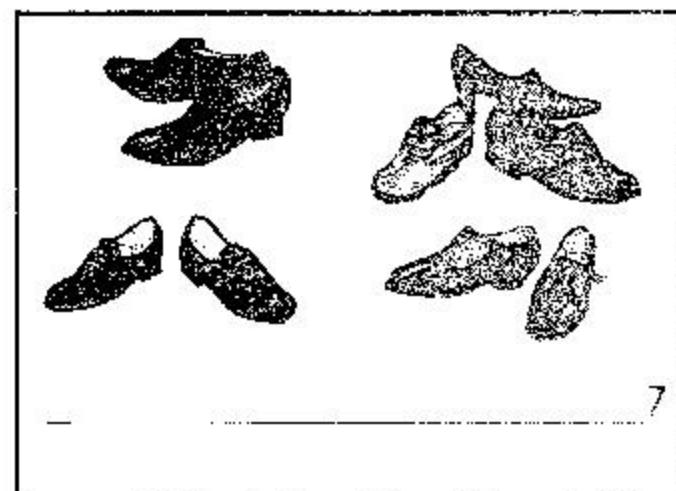
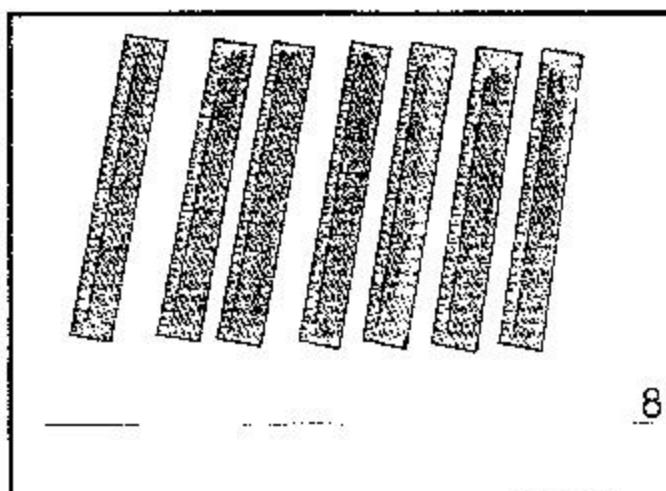
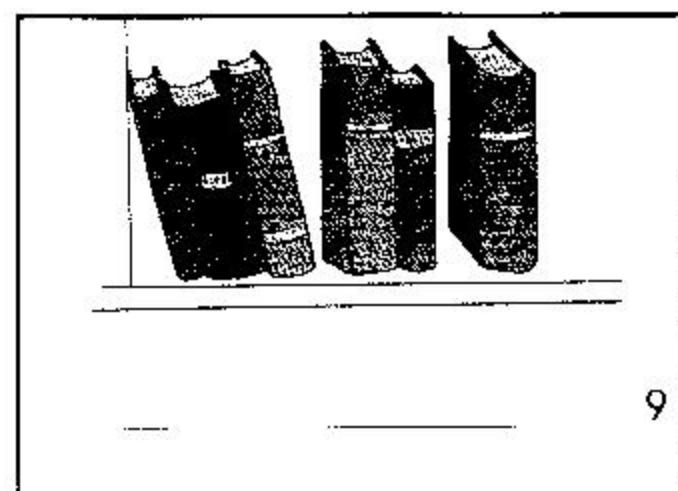
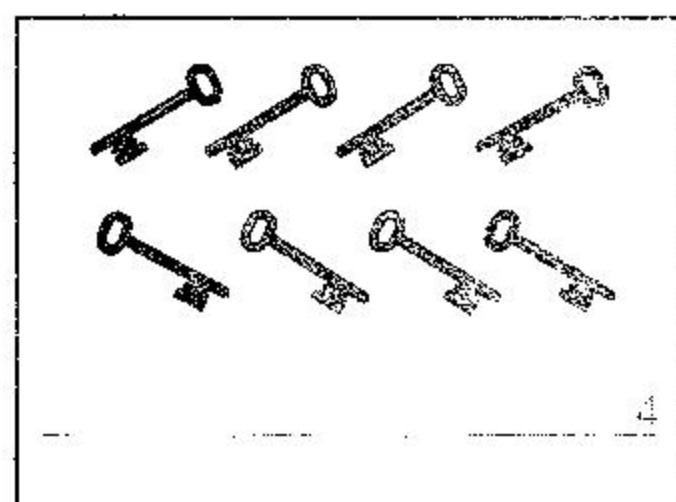
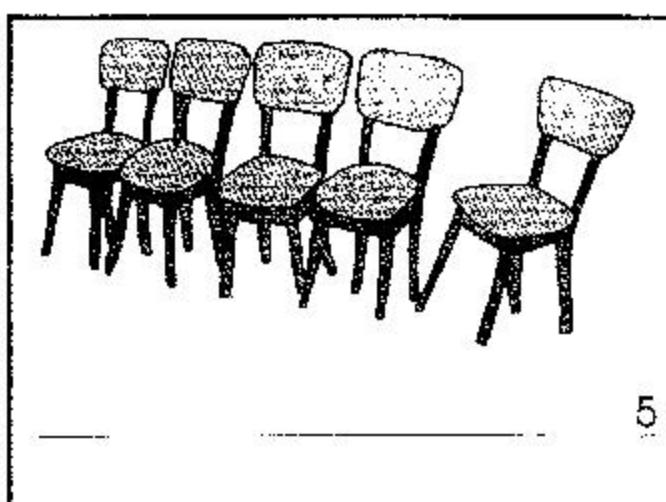
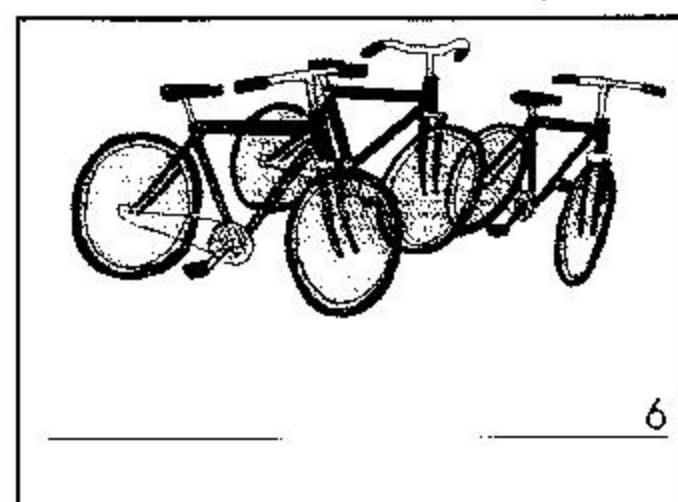
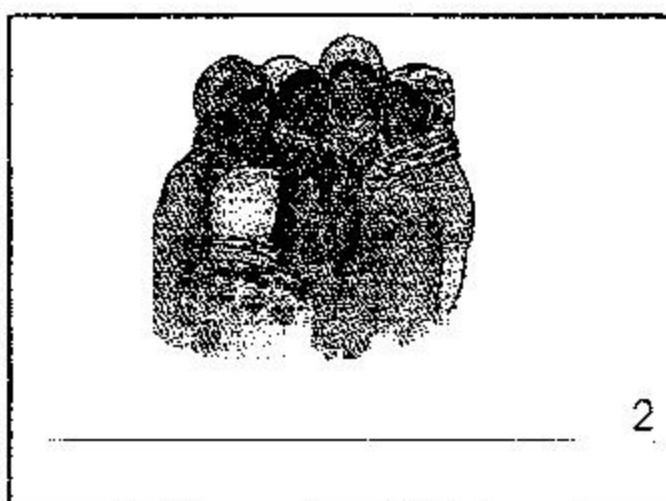
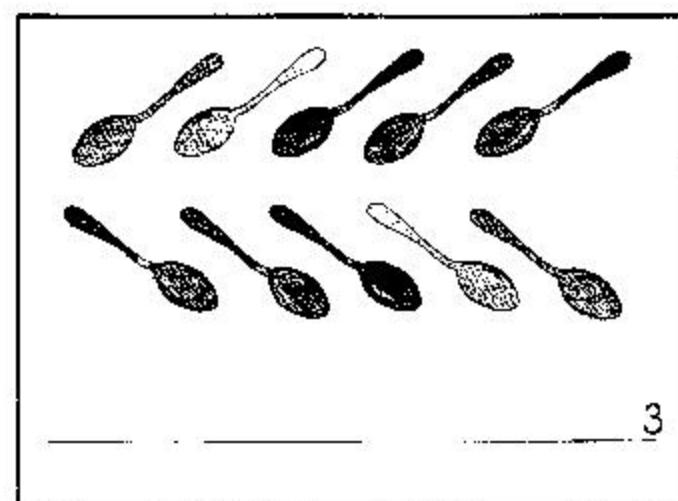
	Fem.	Masc.	
1	وَاحِدَةٌ	وَاحِدٌ	1
2	اثْنَانٌ	اثْنَانٌ	2
3	ثَلَاثَةٌ	ثَلَاثٌ	3
4	أَرْبَعَةٌ	أَرْبَعٌ	4
5	خَمْسَةٌ	خَمْسٌ	5
6	سَتَّةٌ	سَتٌّ	6
7	سَبْعَةٌ	سَبْعٌ	7
8	ثَمَانَةٌ	ثَمَانٌ	8
9	تِسْعَةٌ	تِسْعٌ	9
10	عَشْرَةٌ	عَشْرٌ	10

Feminine nouns			Masculine nouns		
	Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular
three cars	ثَلَاثَ سَيَارَاتٍ	سَيَارَةٌ	three books	ثَلَاثَةٌ كُتُبٌ	كُتُبٌ
four girls	أَرْبَعَ بَنَاتٍ	بَنْتٌ	four boys	أَرْبَعَةٌ أُولَادٍ	وَلَدٌ

Exercise 33: Complete the table below using the correct masculine and feminine word numbers.

Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.
		٨	
		٩	
		٤	
		٦	
		٢	
		٧	
		٤	

Exercise 34: Count the number of items in each picture and write a phrase in Arabic to describe what you see following the pattern of the example provided. Make sure you match the correct number forms to the nouns.



Numbers In Use

The five prayers and their number of rak'ahs

الصلوات الخمس وعدد ركعاتها

The Dawn Prayer: two rak'ahs

صلاة الفجر ركعتان

The Noon Prayer: four rak'ahs

صلاة الظهر أربع ركعات

The Afternoon Prayer: four rak'ahs

صلاة العصر أربع ركعات

The Sunset Prayer: three rak'ahs

صلاة المغرب ثلاث ركعات

The Evening Prayer: four rak'ahs

صلاة العشاء أربع ركعات

Vocabulary

traveling	صلوات
number	عدد
unit (prayer unit)	رکعة ، ركعات
dawn	فجر
noon	ظهر
afternoon	عصر
sunset	مغرب
evening	عشاء
weekdays	يوم ، أيام
week	أسبوع ، أسبوع

Days of the week : أيام الأسبوع

Sunday	يوم الأحد
Monday	يوم الإثنين
Tuesday	يوم الثلاثاء
Wednesday	يوم الأربعاء
Thursday	يوم الخميس
Friday	يوم الجمعة
Saturday	يوم السبت

Nationalities and Countries

إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شَعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتُقَاتَّكُمْ.

We have created you all out of a male and a female, and have made you into nations and tribes, so that you might come to know one another. Verily, the noblest of you in the sight of God is the one who is most deeply conscious of Him. (Surat al-Hujurat, ayah 13)

Where are you from? منْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

– Where are you (m.) from? – منْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

– I am from Jordan. – أَنَا مِنَ الْأُرْدُنْ.

I am Jordanian. أَنَا أُرْدُنِيٌّ.

– Where is she from? – مِنْ أَيْنَ هِيَ؟

– She is from Pakistan. – هِيَ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانَ.

She is Pakistani. هيَ بَاكِسْتَانِيَّةٌ.

Selected Countries

Afghanistan	أَفْغَانِسْتَانٌ	Saudi Arabia	السُّعُودِيَّةُ
Pakistan	بَاكِسْتَانٌ	Kuwait	الْكُوَيْتُ
Bangladesh	بَنْغَلَادِيشُ	Iraq	الْعَرَاقُ
Malaysia	مَالِيْزِيَّةُ	Jordan	الْأُرْدُنُ
Indonesia	إِنْدُونِيْسِيَّةُ	Emirates	الْإِمَارَاتُ
Nigeria	نِيجِيرِيَّةُ	Qatar	قَطْرٌ
Senegal	السِّنْغَالُ	Oman	عُمَانٌ
Kenya	كِينِيَّةُ	Egypt	مِصْرُ
India	الهِنْدُ	Yemen	الْيَمَنُ
Britain	بَرِيطَانِيَّةُ	Palestine	فَلَسْطِينُ
England	إِنْكَلْتُرَةُ	Syria	سُورِيَّةُ
Scotland	اسْكُنْلَنْدَةُ	Lebanon	لَبَانُ
Ireland	إِرْلَنْدَةُ	Sudan	الْسُّوْدَانُ
America	أَمْرِيْكَةُ	Algeria	الْجَزَائِيرُ
Canada	كَنَدَا	Morocco	الْمَغْرِبُ
Australia	أُسْتَرَالِيَّةُ	Tunisia	تُونِسُ
China	الصِّينُ	Somalia	الْعَصْرِمَالٌ
Japan	الْيَابَانُ	Turkey	الْمُرْكَبَةُ
France	فَرَنْسَةُ	Iran	إِيْرَانٌ

Exercise 35: Translate the following sentences into Arabic in your exercise books.

1. Where is he from?

He is from Iraq. He is Iraqi.

2. Where is she from?

She is from Syria. She is Syrian.

3. Is she British?

Yes, she is British.

4. Is he Nigerian?

No, he is Somalian.

5. Are you (m.) from Bangladesh?

No, I'm from India. I am Indian.

6. Are you (f.) Palestinian?

No, I'm from Jordan. I am Jordanian.

7. Where are you (f.) from?

I am from Egypt. I am Egyptian.

8. Where are you (m.) from?

I am from Pakistan. I am Pakistani.